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Published by order of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar

BARODA ADMINISTRATION REPORT 1936-37

(1st August 1936 to 31st July 1937)



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The Baroda State Press
1938

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Baroda,
2nd January 1938.

May it please Your Highness,

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report for the year 1936-37.

A summary of important activities in the year is attached at the beginning of the report.

I remain,
Your Highness' most obedient servant,
V. T. KRISHNAMA CHARI,
Dewan.

MAP OF THE BARODA STATE

Scale 1"=28 Miles.

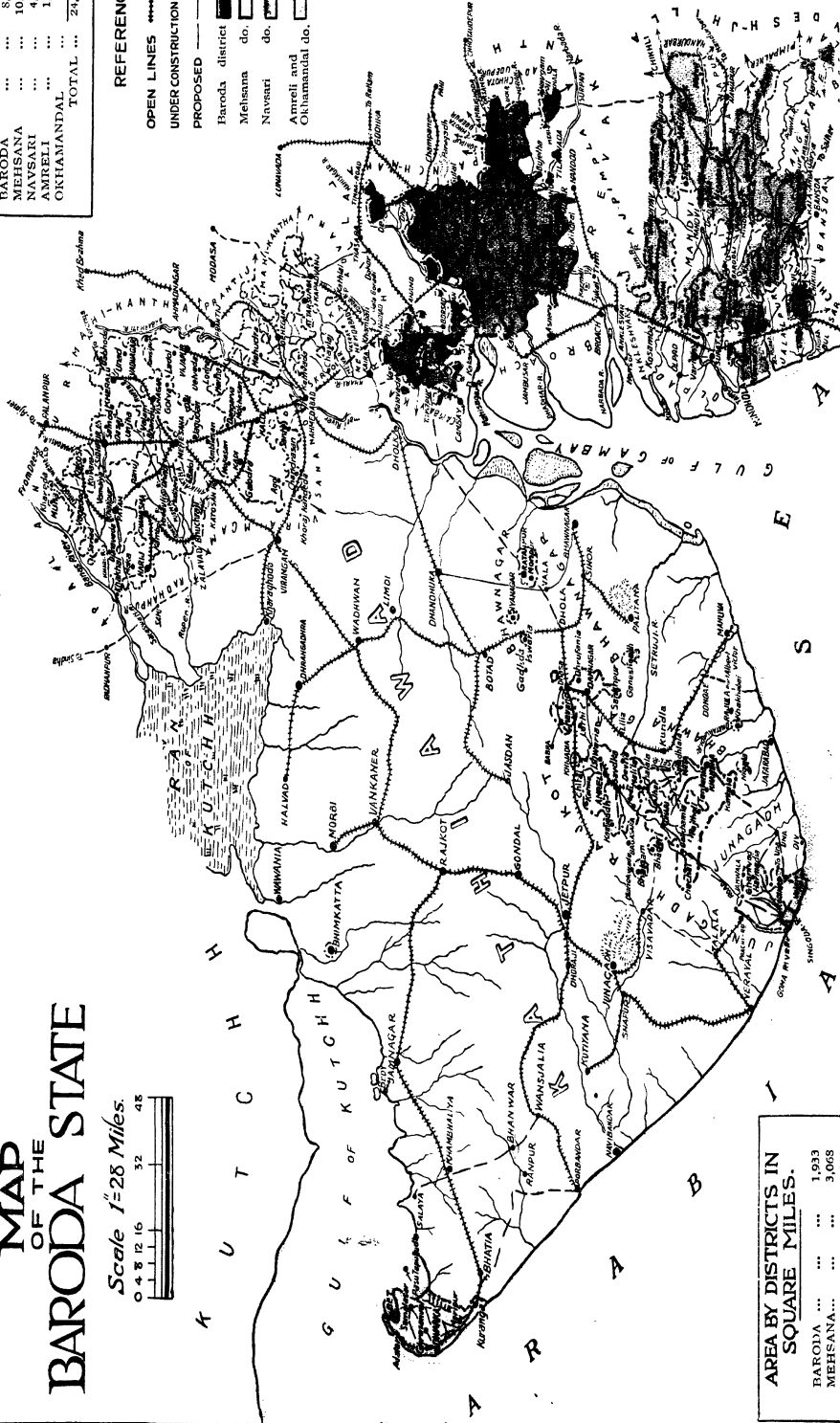


Population by Districts.

BARODA	...	8,24,341
MEHSANA	...	10,10,007
NAVARSARI	...	4,04,377
AMRELI	...	1,72,998
ONTHANANDAL	...	30,324
TOTAL	...	24,45,007

REFERENCE

OPEN LINES	-----
UNDER CONSTRUCTION	-----
PROPOSED	-----
Baroda district	██████████
Mehsana do.	▨▨▨▨▨▨
Navsari do.	▤▤▤▤▤▤
Amreli and Onthandandal do.	▥▥▥▥▥▥



AREA BY DISTRICTS IN SQUARE MILES.

BARODA	...	1,993
MEHSANA	...	3,068

Summary of important activities in the year 1936-37

The most important event of the year was the Coronation of His Majesty King George VI., Emperor of India, which took place on 12th May 1937. His Excellency the Viceroy conveyed to His Highness the Maharaja and Her Highness the Maharani the gracious invitation of His Majesty to visit England as guests of His Majesty to attend the ceremonies connected with the Coronation. Their Highnesses accordingly visited England and were present at all the ceremonies.

The Coronation was also celebrated in the State. The 12th May 1937 was observed as a public holiday in all parts of the State; a salute of 31 guns was fired in Baroda; religious services were held in places of worship in the State; and there were illuminations, etc., in the principal towns in the State.

2. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb was selected as a representative of India at the Imperial Conference. Conference of Dominion representatives which was held in London after the Coronation, from 14th May to 15th June 1937. On the day preceding the Coronation - 11th May - there was a presentation of loyal addresses to Their Majesties by the Delegations from the Dominions and India. The address on behalf of India was read by His Highness. On 14th the formal opening of the Imperial Conference took place in the Queen Anne Room at St. James' Palace. His Highness made a short speech on this occasion on behalf of India. His Highness attended the plenary sessions of the Conference and was elected a member of the Shipping and the Aviation Sub-Committees of the Conference.

The Minister, Sir V. T. Krishnama Chari, K. C. I. E., was appointed Adviser to the Indian Delegation to the Conference and attended the meetings of the above two Sub-Committees as a deputy for His Highness the Maharaja Saheb.

3. The Sayajirao III Diamond Jubilee Trust Fund rules were framed during the year for the administration of the Diamond Jubilee Trust Fund of one crore of rupees-the gift of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb at the time of the Diamond Jubilee. A Trust Board was

constituted with the Dewan as president. The amount available for grants in the year was Rs. 3.51 lakhs. A preliminary meeting of the Trust Board was held and requisitions for grants from district committees were considered, keeping in mind the main object of the fund, which is that such grants should supplement the efforts of the State and panchayats in the field of village reconstruction. The principles on which distribution should be placed were laid down and revised lists were called for. The grants for the first year have since been settled and the amounts placed at the disposal of the panchayats concerned. The Government orders laying down the basis for the payment of the grants are printed as Appendix II.

4. After meeting the expenses of the Diamond Jubilee celebrations from the contributions made by the public, another fund called the Diamond Jubilee People's Village Uplift Fund was created. The fund amounts to Rs. 6.59 lakhs. Rules for its administration were also framed. A committee with the Dewan as president was formed for the distribution of grants to villages. The committee framed a ten year programme of grants, all villages of the State being divided into ten sections, beginning with the smaller ones. The grants are paid to village panchayats for works of public utility. The first year's grants were distributed in the year.

5. The season began well but the monsoon held off later on and caused anxiety. The situation was eased by the reappearance of rains which though belated were fairly well distributed and proved beneficial to the crops. But frost in the first week of January 1937 affected the yield of winter crops to some extent. Scarcity of fodder was felt in the Mehsana district. The combined effect of the low yield of crops and low prices affected the economic condition of the agriculturists. To mitigate the distress caused by the adverse seasonal conditions, the Government sanctioned a remission of land revenue of Rs. 21.82 lakhs and suspensions amounting to Rs. 7.56 lakhs. Other measures of relief included gratuitous relief to the poor and the destitute for maintenance, tagavi loans for maintenance and purchase of cattle, agricultural implements, seeds and grass, suspension of execution of decrees of civil and revenue courts, etc.

6. The total receipts under all heads amounted to Rs. 230.54 lakhs and the expenditure to Rs. 224.15 lakhs, leaving a balance of Rs. 6.39 lakhs under Ain heads. There was also a saving of Rs. 1 lakh under Debt heads. The total saving in the year came to Rs. 7.39 lakhs. The decrease in receipts was mainly due to remission and suspension of land revenue on account of damage caused to crops by scanty rainfall and frost, and a fall in the realisation of taxes and stamp duties due to trade depression. Capital expenditure on railways and port amounted to Rs. 2.69 lakhs. The expenditure on the departments of Education, Medical, Sanitary and Agriculture showed large increases in spite of the fall in revenues.

7. Mass education occupies a leading place among the activities of the State. The attention of the Education department was concentrated on the eradication of the evils of stagnation and wastage in primary schools. The working of the compulsory system of education was closely watched and steady efforts were made to remove defects. Special care was taken in preparing lists of school-going children. Efforts to bring literacy within easy reach of backward classes of people were continued by spending large amounts on boarding houses, scholarships and other facilities. The crux of the whole question of improvement of elementary education lies in the efficiency of the teacher. Training facilities were, therefore, extended and improved. The number of trained teachers is increasing steadily. It was 3,831 in 1928-29 and is now 4,861 out of a total of 6,263. A system of pupil teachers was sanctioned in the year. At present boys pass the VII standard when they are 14 to 16 and are admitted to the training college from 16 to 18. In the interval, most of them forget the subjects they learned in schools. It has, therefore, been decided that such boys should be recruited as pupil teachers at the ages of 14 to 16 and sent to the training college after working for 2 to 3 years under experienced teachers. A total number of 500 teachers has been sanctioned to give effect to this reform. The policy of developing the village library system as an essential complement to mass education was steadily pursued. The number of village libraries now stands at 1,100. Between 1925-26 and the present year there has been an increase of 455 in rural libraries.

Physical education has been made compulsory in the City as the first step towards its introduction in the whole State.

Trained physical instructors have been appointed and the organisation of a separate department of physical instruction is under examination.

A scheme for a seminar for the comparative study of religions at the Baroda College was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 8,780 for the first year and Rs. 7,530 for subsequent years.

The department of Archæology aims at the conservation of ancient monuments, etc. During the year it made interesting excavations at Gohilvad *limbo* near Amreli and also at Patan. The latter excavation has yielded results of historical value and is in progress.

The equipment of the Sayajirao III Golden Jubilee Institute was completed and work in all sections of it commenced in the year.

8. The Development departments continued to make steady progress in their activities.

Development
departments.

9. The basic problem in agriculture is how to bring the farmer into touch with the work done on the demonstration farms and how to make him familiar with the use of improved seeds, scientific collection of manure and of improved methods of cultivation generally. A solution of this is attempted on a systematic plan. In every district, areas are selected for intensive propaganda. The intensive areas are divided into units of 20 to 24 villages, each unit again being divided into sub-units of 7 or 8 villages. Each unit is in charge of an overseer and each sub-unit of a Kamgar assisted by fieldmen, all trained on the Government farms. The Kamgar and party go round the sub-unit villages frequently and carry out on agriculturists' farms selected experiments as an object lesson to villagers, besides instructing them in efficient methods of collecting manure and distributing seeds, improved implements, etc. In the areas outside the intensive zones, graduate assistants tour according to a settled programme giving itinerant cart demonstrations showing to villagers the use of improved seeds and implements and teaching them methods of collecting and preserving manure, etc.

The researches conducted in co-operation with the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research were continued and the results achieved are shown in the body of this report.

The experimental work during the year included the cultural, varietal and manurial trials in wheat, bajri, ground-nut, tobacco, soya-beans and onions. This year experimental work was overhauled completely and has been put down on a more modern and systematic manner to secure correct results for statistical interpretations. The farms were extended to make this possible.

Work on Navsari cotton continued. The arrangements for seed distribution were extended – a special Government farm was opened at Vesma and approved seed-growers were selected in all parts of the district.

To ensure a fair premium for the quality of cotton, a marketing office was established at Surat to help the cultivators to realise better prices.

The Sheth Dosabhai Maganlal Institute at the Baroda Farm was opened during the year and the agricultural class was transferred to it. The instructional course was thoroughly overhauled and altered to ensure a systematic one suited to making the student an intelligent practical farmer.

The horticulturist took up intensive survey in Dhari and Kodinar talukas. The reports submitted by him are under the consideration of the Government. A beginning has been made at Dhari, Kodinar and Kosamba to introduce the principle of co-operative action in fruit growing as in joint purchase of plants and combined action against pests and diseases. A fruit preservation laboratory has been fitted up at the Baroda Farm with the object of training the Agricultural Institute students in canning and preserving as this may be suitable as a cottage industry.

Marketing surveys of animal husbandry products and fruits and cereals and other crops were completed. The results are being examined with a view to the better organisation of existing facilities.

The veterinary section has been reorganised and placed under the direct charge of Deputy Director of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services and a retired officer from the Bombay Veterinary Services has been appointed to the post.

Attempts are being made to improve the agricultural stock of the State by distributing premium bulls, opening new veterinary dispensaries, introducing an improved method of castration, holding fairs and giving demonstrations of various types.

The special poultry centre at Billimora began work in the year. The training of the subordinates was completed and the preliminary operations organised.

Demonstrations of electric pumping sets were continued and arrangements are being made for extending electric energy to the rural areas.

To help the people in their occupations such as spinning, weaving, cloth printing and tanning, demonstrations were held at different centres in the State.

The question of relieving congestion in villages engaged the attention of the Government and rules have been laid down for extension of gamthans.

With the object of improving the general health of the people His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, has been pleased to direct that every town having a population of 7,000 or more should be provided with recreation grounds. Systematic steps are being taken in this direction. Special officers have been appointed to work out schemes of extension to relieve congestion in the smaller towns of the State and the provision of adequate open spaces is prominently kept in view in preparing these schemes.

The object of the Rural Reconstruction Centre, Kosamba, is to create interest in the rural population in the necessity of improving their present condition. It deals with all aspects of village life and creates village leadership which will lead the movement for economic and other improvements. The economic programmes comprised improvements in agriculture, horticulture and live-stock, cottage industries like poultry keeping, bed tape weaving, kitchen gardening, etc., and marketing of village surplus produce. There has been a decided increase in kitchen gardens, i. e., the use of the small areas near the home. In addition, the quality and manner of their operation have been markedly improved. Most of the centre villages grew 1027 cotton and adopted the other improvements recommended by the Agriculture department. The quality of the Co-operative Societies improved and the educational programme was satisfactorily carried out.

10. The policy of consolidation of societies continued to be followed by the department. New Co-operation. societies were registered with care and after thorough inquiry and only when they satisfied a genuine want. The number of societies and membership increased

from 1,111 and 50,905 to 1,125 and 55,037, respectively. The working capital, deposits from members, share capital and reserve funds also increased.

The activities of the Baroda Land Mortgage Bank were extended to two more talukas during the year, bringing the total to six talukas. The bank has advanced Rs. 2,82,325 so far to 153 persons accepting as security 5,570 bighas of land. Before advancing loans the bank uses its good offices with the creditors and persuades them to scale down the total debt. The bank has thus been instrumental in reducing debts by about Rs. 35,300.

Housing societies on the whole did well.

The growth of the co-operative movement continued to be hampered by adverse economic conditions. The policy of strengthening existing societies will have to be pursued steadily and extension will have to remain in the background for sometime to come. The large percentage of overdues continues to hamper the movement and a solution can only be found in intensive investigation of the state of each society and framing of a scheme based on such scrutiny.

11. The department of Statistics compiled an abstract for the year 1935-36, and statistics regarding import and export by rail according to districts for seven years from 1929 to 1935 and also prepared a scheme for a detailed survey of import and export trade in the State.

The Government considered the report of the Unemployment Committee and issued orders to give effect to important suggestions made by it.

12. The local self-governing institutions—municipal councils, prant panchayats and village panchayats—worked satisfactorily. Among programmes of public utility under execution by the prant panchayats the following deserve special mention:—

(i) *Feeder roads*:—The total number of roads sanctioned so far is 152 with a length of 469 miles. Of these 104 roads covering a length of 257·7 miles were completed and 20 roads covering a length of 73·32 miles were in progress at the end of the year. The expenditure incurred so far by the prant panchayats on the scheme came to Rs. 8,39,455 of which the Government grants amounted to Rs. 3,36,638.

(ii) *Well boring*:—In the villages where potable water could not be tapped even at great depth by the sinking of ordinary wells, attempts at boring tube wells have proved successful. In the Mehsana district 64 borings were finished and 21 were in progress in the year. The total expenditure for boring works was Rs. 12,371 as against Rs. 30,619 in the previous year, one-half of which was contributed by the Government. In the Baroda district, all the 115 wells taken up for boring were completed. Out of these, 19 were done during the year, 12 proving successful. The total amount spent was Rs. 11,032, one-half of which was contributed by the Government.

(iii) *Village wells*:—The quinquennial programme for the construction of village wells started in the year 1931–32 continued to be in operation. At the beginning the programme included 533 wells. 16 new wells for Okhamandal and 12 for the Baroda district were added, thus raising the total number of wells to 561. Out of these 7 were completed before the framing of the programme and 108 were dropped. Of the remaining number 437 were completed and 9 were in progress at the end of the year.

Among important works in towns may be mentioned the following:—

- (i) the doubling of the mains to the Baroda city estimated to cost Rs. 9 lakhs;
- (ii) provision of additional recreation grounds in Baroda city;
- (iii) projects for water-works for Petlad and the electrification of the town;
- (iv) the anti-malarial campaign in Navsari, Gandevi, Vyara, Songadh and Kathor;
- (v) a rat destruction campaign in Bilimora as a precaution against the spread of plague.

13. The Public Works department carried out a useful programme of buildings and roads. The Public Works. work of systematic repairs to Kanes was continued according to the scheme laid down by Government. The investigation of two important irrigation projects—Sabarmati and Zankhari—is in progress. In regard to the former,

the Bombay Government have been invited to consider the extent to which they will participate. Progress was also made with the drainage schemes in the Baroda city and Navsari and Bhadran towns.

To deal with the work that has arisen on account of the construction of an aerodrome near Harni and the project for a few more in different parts of the State, a new department called the Civil Aviation department was opened and placed under the Chief Engineer as Director of Civil Aviation.

14. The construction of the Prachi Road - Kodinar railway made satisfactory progress. The line is expected to be opened for traffic in January 1938. It is proposed to investigate the prospects of a railway line from Khalipur to Radhanpur. The extension of the railway line from Kodinar to Velan has been surveyed. The aggregate earnings of the railway system were 3.35 per cent of the total capital outlay of Rs. 545 lakhs as against 3.4 per cent in the preceding year. The decline is in a large measure due to motor bus competition and the adverse seasonal conditions in the Mehsana district.

15. The automatic telephone system worked satisfactorily. The number of private subscribers increased as also the number of calls. The net earnings came to 6.32 per cent on the capital investment. To provide Navsari and Kalol with trunk call facilities, arrangements have been made with the Post and Telegraph department for junction lines between Surat and Navsari and Ahmedabad and Kalol.

16. The city supply undertaking continued to show a steady increase in the earnings. The surplus represents a net profit of 10.94 per cent on the capital cost. There has been a rise in the number of consumers.

To popularise electrical energy as motive power for agricultural operations, rates were reduced.

The Petlad electrification scheme was taken in hand. The power house is intended to supply energy to private consumers and serve the water-works at Petlad and also the agricultural areas in the vicinity.

17. There were 1 woollen and 15 cotton mills in the State.

Major industries. All of them did fairly well. The cement factory at Dwarka was taken over by the Associated Cement Co., Ltd., a new combination of important cement companies in India. It produced 85,621 tons of cement. The Okha Salt Works manufactured 58,590 tons of salt. Out of the three match factories only the one at Petlad worked during the year. The sugar factory at Gandevi started work in the current year.

18. The Okha Port continued to develop on sound lines, though the effects of depression were felt.

The total revenue derived from customs was Rs. 13,90,337 as against Rs. 16,61,151 in the previous year. The decrease was chiefly under customs revenue realised at Okha port, the result of the depression.

19. According to the agreement with the British Government the State received an amount of Rs. 5,68,426 from the Government of India as refund of duty calculated on the consumption of salt in the Gujerat portion of the State.

20. Among the important measures passed in the year may be mentioned the Public Religious Buildings Act. The aim of this is to regulate the construction of religious buildings with a view to avoiding communal differences. Another measure is the Cattle Trespass Act. This deals with a serious evil in villages.

The recent "economic" legislation in the State forms the subject of a detailed review in pages 113 to 121 of the report. This legislation falls under two classes, (i) tenancy and (ii) debt. The tenancy legislation—the law regulating the relations between Ankadia holders and their tenants and the law for the fixation of rents in the backward areas—has had beneficial results. The latter Act has been specially useful as it has secured permanency to cultivating agriculturists in the Raniparaj areas. Two measures constitute the debt legislation. One of these sets up conciliation boards. Three such boards were at work in the year and did valuable service in bringing about amicable settlements between creditors and agriculturist debtors. The second law, the Agriculturists' Debt Regulation Act, is intended to give relief to agriculturists from the effects of the recent fall in prices of agricultural produce. This has been freely availed of by agriculturists of

all classes. It should be emphasised that this legislation is purely temporary for meeting conditions of exceptional hardship. The Government expect that, with a return to the normal level in prices, the necessity for interference with the ordinary credit machinery will cease to exist.

The social legislation in the State is reviewed in pages 29 to 39 of the report. Broadly speaking, the law for raising the marriageable age has effected a permanent change in the social outlook of the people. The Divorce Act has been but little used by persons belonging to castes in which divorce is not permitted by custom. The Caste Tyranny Removal Act has had little direct effect, as few prosecutions under it have been successful; its indirect effect in modifying the rigour of caste customs and weakening the forces of conservatism is however noticeable. The changes effected in the Hindu Law, especially those connected with the property rights of women, have not been in operation long enough to enable an appreciation to be made of their effects on the Hindu society.

21. The Public Services Commission recruited candidates for the State service on the same lines as Service efficiency. in previous years. The Blue Book Quarterly continued to be issued and the facilities provided by the Secretariat Library extended. The Study Circles formed in connection with the Blue Book did useful work.

22. Peace was maintained throughout the State and the Law and order. relations between the communities in the State continued to be cordial.

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Baroda Administration Report

CHAPTER I

GENERAL INFORMATION

AREA AND POPULATION

The State of Baroda, comprising an area of 8,164 square miles, is situated in the province of Gujarat, in five distinct territorial blocks cut off from each other by large tracts of British territory or of other Indian States. All the four large rivers of this province, namely, the Tapti, the Narmada, the Mahi and the Sabarmati, with their tributaries, flow through and drain the territory.

The southern district of Navsari lies north and south of the river Tapti, and is interlaced with villages under the Surat collectorate, stretching on the eastern side to the Khandesh Zilla. It has an area of 1,811 square miles, with a population of 4,04,377 and, like the other districts, is under the administrative control of a Suba whose headquarters are at the town of Navsari well-known as the home of the intelligent and enterprising Parsi community.

The river Narmada with its picturesque banks forms the southern boundary of the Baroda district which contains the capital of the Raj, Baroda, a city of palaces and buildings, of roads well laid out, and parks and recreation grounds finely designed, with flourishing educational and other institutions. This district has an area of 1,933 square miles and a population of 8,24,341.

Further to the north of Ahmedabad lies the largest of the districts, Mehsana, with its historic towns of Patan and Sidhpur with numerous archæological remains of great interest. It has an area of 3,068 square miles, and a population of 10,10,007. Its headquarters are located at Mehsana, a rising town of potential importance, situated on the Rajputana Malwa railway, and almost in the centre of the district.

Far to the west in Kathiawar lie tracts of land, isolated from each other, comprising the divisions of Amreli and Okhamandal with 1,007 and 275 square miles of area and a population of 1,73,948 and 30,334 respectively. Dwarka, the headquarters of Okhamandal, is a place of pilgrimage of all-India renown.

2. The following table shows the area and population with the number of towns and villages in each district :—

District.	Area in square miles.	Population returned in 1931.	Number of towns.	Number of inhabited villages.
Baroda... ..	1,933	8,24,341	19	823
Mehsana	3,068	10,10,007	16	1,037
Navsari	1,811	4,04,377	9	776
Amreli	1,077	1,73,948	4	242
Okhamandal	275	30,334	2	42
Total	8,164	24,43,007	50	2,920

3. Out of the total population of slightly less than 2½ millions, 21,52,071 or 88·1 are Hindus, while the Mahomedans number 1,82,630 or about 7·5 per cent. Tribal religions claim 44,890 according to the latest census, while the numbers of Jains, Parsis and Christians are returned as 48,408, 7,127 and 7,262 respectively. The large fall under "tribal religions" in the last census is ascribed to the fact that numbers of those entered under this head have returned themselves as Hindus.

Thus almost all the religious denominations of India are found in the State. The spread of modern education and of liberal ideas is steadily softening the edges and angularities of different faiths and the resulting broad sense of toleration reduces the chances of religious tension which was never acute in the State.

4. The chief occupation of the people is agriculture. Occupation of people. According to the last census, the population classified according to the main occupations shows the following percentages :—

OCCUPATION.	PERCENTAGE.
1. Exploitation of animals and vegetation.	70
2. Exploitation of minerals.	0·2
3. Industry.	10·7
4. Transport.	1·3
5. Trade.	5·5
6. Public force.	1·2
7. Public administration.	1·0
8. Profession and liberal arts.	2·4
9. Persons living on their own income.	0·5
10. Domestic service.	0·7
11. Insufficiently described occupations.	5·4
12. Unproductive.	0·4

CHAPTER II

THE PALACE

5. Their Highnesses were in Europe at the beginning of the official year. They returned to India on 23rd November 1936 by S. S. "Strathmore" and arrived at Baroda on the 24th.

6. In December His Highness visited Waghodia and Padra in the Baroda district and Mehsana, Patan and Sidhpur in the Mehsana district.

7. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb left Sidhpur on 14th December 1936 by a special train and reached Jodhpur on the 15th. His Highness was received by H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur and given a salute of 21 guns. After a stay of a day and a half at Jodhpur, His Highness left for Alexandria by aeroplane on 16th December 1936, accompanied by Col. Kumar Shiv Raj Singh, Dr. Modak and Mr. Newham.

8. Their Highnesses arrived in London on 1st May 1937 to attend the ceremonies connected with the Coronation as the guests of His Majesty. His Highness attended the following social and other functions in London :—

Serial No.	Date.	Function.	Remarks.
1	4-5-1937	Lecture on "India and Queen Victoria" given by Dr. Collin Davies of the Oxford University at the India House	His Highness presided
2	7-5-1937	Luncheon given by the Lord Chancellor and the Speaker to meet His Majesty	

Serial No.	Date.	Function.	Remarks.
3	10-5-1937	State Banquet at Buckingham Palace	
4	12-5-1937	State Luncheon in the Robing Room in the House of Lords, after the Coronation ceremony was over	
5	19-5-1937	Luncheon arranged by the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the City of London at the Guildhall	
6	22-5-1937	Annual Dinner of the University Raleigh Club at Oxford	
7	24-5-1937	Empire Day Dinner	His Highness replied to Mr. Baldwin's toast of the British Commonwealth
8	1-6-1937	Special Dinner at Buckingham Palace	
9	11-6-1937	Annual Reception of the East India Association at Grosvenor	

On 14th June, His Highness gave a reception at the Dorchester Hotel to all who were connected with the Imperial Conference.

9. At the invitation of Her Highness the Maharani Saheb of Coochbehar, Her Highness the Maharani Saheb went to Calcutta on 15th December 1936. From Calcutta Her Highness went to Rangoon and Mandalay. Her Highness returned to Calcutta on 18th January 1937 and left for Bombay on 23rd. After a stay of about a month at Bombay Her Highness returned to Baroda.

10. Her Highness the Maharani Saheb proceeded to Bombay on 3rd April 1937 and after a stay of 6 days there sailed for Europe by S. S. "Strathnaver" on 10th April 1937.

Her Highness sailed for Europe.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

11. Lieutenant Colonel His Highness Shri Sir Rajaram Chhatrapati Maharaj, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Maharaja of Kolhapur, visited Baroda on 19th February 1937. His Highness left for Bombay the same day by Gujerat Mail. The visit was informal.

12. At the invitation of Her Highness the Maharani Saheb, Captain His Highness Sarmad-i-Rajah-i-Hindustan Raj Rajendra Shri Maharajadhiraj Sawai Sir Mansingh Bahadur, G. C. I. E., Maharaja of Jaipur, accompanied by Her Highness the Maharani Saheb paid Her Highness an informal visit at Baroda on 22nd March 1937. Their Highnesses were received at the station by sardars, nobles and high officials of the State. Their Highnesses stayed at the Laxmi Vilas Palace, and left Baroda on 24th March 1937.

13. Other distinguished guests who visited Baroda during the year were:—
Other guests.

Se- rial No.	Name.	Place of residence.	Date of arrival.	Date of depar- ture.
1	Her Highness the Maharani Saheb of Morvi	Guest House	16- 8-36	16- 8-36
2	Maharana Shri Jorawarsinhji Raja Saheb of Sant	Guest House	21- 9-36	23- 9-36
3	Baron and Baroness Waldner	Guest House	28-11-36	29-11-36
4	Her Highness Chhatrapati Maharani Tarabai of Kolhapur	Chiman Bag Palace	23- 2-37	4- 3-37
5	Lord and Lady Ronaldshay	Guest House	19- 3-37	20- 3-37
6	His Highness Maharaja Sadashiv Rao Khase Saheb Pawar, Mahara-ja of Dewas and Her Highness the Maharani Saheb of Dewas (Junior)	Laxmi Vilas Palace	21- 3-37	2- 4-37

AHER

14. The formal courtesies of presentation of "Aher" were extended to the following Indian Rulers:—

Serial No.	Name.	Occasion.	Date.
1	H. H. Nawab Saheb of Radhanpur	Dukhota on account of the sad demise of his father	10- 1-37
2	H. H. Raja Saheb of Sawantvadi	Dukhota on account of the sad demise of his father (H. H. Shrimant Bapusaheb Bhonsale, the late Ruler)	16- 7-37

CHAPTER III

THE CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION

15. His Highness the Maharaja being the fountain-head of all power, authority and justice in the State, The Minister and the Naib Dewans. has invested the Executive Council with powers of administration, reserving to himself certain powers of significance.

Sir V. T. Krishnama Chari, K. C. I. E., continued to be the President of the Council, in his capacity as the Minister of the Baroda State, during the year. The Minister exercises general supervision over the administration with the help of the Karma Sachiv and the Mantra Sachivs. The Minister personally administers the affairs of the Political office, which deals with questions concerning the relations of the State with the British Government and other Indian States.

The "Karma Sachiv" disposes of cases received from all departments, the disposal of which falls within the powers of the Minister, subject to confirmation by the latter.

The "Mantra Sachivs" are advisory councillors in respect of the departments assigned to their charge.

Shrimant Yuvaraj Pratapsinh worked as Karma Sachiv during the year.

The following table shows the names of the officers who worked as Mantra Sachivs :—

Serial Number.	Name of the Officer.	From	To	Remarks.
1	Col. Kumar Shiv Raj Singh	1- 8-1936	31- 7-1937	On duty with His Highness the Maharaja Saheb in Europe from 1-8-1936 to 5-8-1936 as Chief Officer 2. Was on leave from 23-10-1936 to 10-11-1936

Serial Number.	Name of the Officer.	From	To	Remarks.
2	Mr. Manilal Balabhai Nana-vati	1- 8-1936	15-12-1936	Was on leave from 1-8-1936 to 7-9-1936. Retired from service from 16-12-1936
3	Mr. Krishnarao Vithalrao Uplap	1- 8-1936	31- 7-1937	
4	Mr. Gopal Krishna Dandekar	21-12-1936	10- 6-1937	

The Huzur Central office is composed of three sections—Revenue, Protection and General. It deals with questions of administration coming from the departments, submits them to the Karma Sachiv, the Minister or to the Council for orders, and communicates the orders passed to the departments concerned for execution.

16. The following table shows the work done by the Huzur Central office during the year as compared with the preceding year :—

Particulars.	Tippans.		Applications.	
	1936-37.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1935-36.
Last year's balance ...	276	308	27	47
New receipts ...	1,924	1,910	1,379	1,626
Total ...	2,200	2,218	1,406	1,673
Disposal ...	1,914	1,942	1,377	1,646
Balance ...	286	276	29	27

In addition to the above, the Central office disposed of 22,324 miscellaneous references during the year as against 25,862 in the preceding year.

2 A. R.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

17. With the Dewan (Minister) as President, the Council had in all four members at the end of the year : Shrimant Yuvaraj Pratapsinh, Col. Kumar Shiv Raj Singh, Mr. K. V. Uplap and Mr. R. S. Patil (Mane).

Composition of the Executive Council.

18. The following table shows the work done by the Executive Council during the year :—
Work of the Council.

Year.	Balance of the last year.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposal.					Balance.
				Meetings.	Within Council powers.	Under delegated authority.	Submitted to the Huzur with opinion.	Total.	
1936-37 ...	79	1,225	1,304	33	1,045	1	186	1,232	72
1935-36 ...	75	1,217	1,292	32	1,036	1	176	1,213	79

THE HUZUR KAMDAR

19. The following table shows the names of officers who worked as Huzur Kamdar during the year :—
Huzur Kamdar.

Serial No.	Name of the officer.	From	To
1	Shrimant Yuvaraj Pratapsinh	1-8-1936	28-2-1937
2	Mr. K. V. Uplap	1-3-1937	31-7-1937

INTER-DEPARTMENTAL CONFERENCES

20. For co-ordinating the work of departments, inter-departmental conferences were held thrice during the year. The first meeting was held on 29th October 1936, the second on 22nd January 1937 and the third on 6th

Inter-departmental conferences.

May 1937. All these meetings were held with the Minister as President and considered questions relating to two or more departments, to secure co-operation and avoid duplication in work.

THE AUCTION COMMITTEE

21. Another body in connection with the central administration is the Auction Committee which consists of one Mantra Sachiv (Naib Dewan) as President, the head of the department, one member from the sardar or assamdar class and one additional member appointed by His Highness. The committee has the power to confirm final bids in all auctions relating to any department up to the value of Rs. 15,000 in the case of immovable property and Rs. 1,00,000 in the case of movable property.

Auction Committee and its powers.

22. As a rule, the highest bid or the lowest tender is accepted at the auction, but the committee has discretion for good reason to accept the tender of the next reliable bidder.

Procedure of work in the Auction Committee.

23. During the year the committee dealt with 50 auctions. The bulk of the work done related to the Public Works, Military, Police and Khangi departments.

Work done by the Auction Committee.

THE SERVICES COMMITTEE

24. The following table shows the names of officers who worked as President of the committee during the year :—

The Services Committee.

Serial No.	Name of the officer.	From	To
1	Mr. G. K. Dandekar	1- 8-1936 22-12-1936	6- 8-1936 21- 5-1937
2	Mr. K. V. Uplap	7- 8-1936 22- 5-1937	21-12-1936 29- 7-1937
3	Col. Kumar Shiv Raj Singh	30- 7-1937	31- 7-1937

The committee continued

- (i) to make recruitments for all appointments in the service not filled by promotion; and
- (ii) to advise the Government on questions relating to conditions of service, etc.

THE CLERKS' TRAINING CLASS

25. The Training Class for clerks held five sessions during the year and trained 143 candidates.

Clerks' Training Class.

THE SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

26. The constitution of the Secretariat Library remained unchanged. The committee, with the Sar Suba as its President, conducts its management, and the librarian works as its secretary.

Constitution of the Secretariat Library.

27. The number of books was 8,624 against 8,227 in the preceding year.

Books.

28. The following table shows the number of readers and of books borrowed by them from the library:—

Circulation of books.

Year.	In Baroda.		From the mofussil.		Total.	
	Readers.	Books borrowed.	Readers.	Books borrowed.	Readers.	Books borrowed.
1936-37 ...	177	1,159	23	127	200	1,286
1935-36 ...	161	1,066	28	189	189	1,255

29. The number of readers as well as the circulation of books have increased during the year.

Increase in readers as well as in circulation.

30. Three issues of the Blue Book were published during the year and the fourth issue was in press. The Revenue, Education, Development departments and the Secretariat study circles contributed useful material for the Blue Book.

Blue Book quarterly.

THE RAJ DAFTARDAR

31. Mr. C. V. Joshi, was Raj Daftardar during the whole year. He also worked as Professor of Pali at the Baroda College.
 Personnel.
32. The number of daftars in the charge of the department was 34,081 at the beginning of the year. 219 new daftars were received for custody from other departments, while 968 daftars of the Judicial department and of the Stamp office were destroyed under revised rules. This left a balance of 33,332 daftars at the close of the year. Steps are being taken to reduce this number by destroying papers of transient importance.
 State records.
33. The records of the Khangi department were put under the Raj Daftardar's supervision last year. The department have arranged the records and a fresh classification of all papers is under preparation.
 Khangi department's records.
34. The department dealt with 1,032 requisitions from other departments for references and 183 applications from the public for certified copies.
 References and certified copies.
35. The Raj Daftardar toured for 96 days in the Navsari and Mehsana districts and inspected the records of 128 offices including 12 in the capital.
 Inspection branch's work.
36. Volume III of "Historical Selections" covering the reign of Maharaja Manajirao Gaekwad and partly that of Maharaja Govindrao Gaekwad was published during the year. It includes four hitherto unpublished portraits.
 Historical work.
37. The work of collecting portraits of Dewans and other persons connected with the history of the State prior to 1875 A. D. was undertaken and about ten portraits have been secured from their families and other sources.
 Portraits of historical personages.
38. The class to train clerks in record-keeping was continued. In all 53 clerks were trained during the year.
 Training class.
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CHAPTER IV

RELATIONS WITH THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT

GENERAL

39. The relations of His Highness' Government with the British Government and with the neighbouring and other Indian States were conducted by the Minister through the Huzur Political office and they continued to be cordial.

CORONATION OF HIS MAJESTY THE KING EMPEROR IN LONDON

40. The most important event of the year was the Coronation of His Majesty King George VI, Emperor of India, which took place in London on 12th May 1937. His Excellency the Viceroy conveyed to His Highness the Maharaja and Her Highness the Maharani the gracious invitation of His Majesty to visit England as guests of His Majesty to attend the ceremonies connected with the Coronation. Their Highnesses accordingly visited England and attended all the ceremonies. Shrimant Yuvaraj Pratapsinh, Shrimant Maharaj Kumar Dhairyashil, Shri. Saubhagyavati Vimalaraje Gaekwar and Shrimant Maharaj Kumar Udaysinh were with Their Highnesses and they were invited to social and official functions held in connection with the Coronation.

41. In London Their Highnesses, the members of their family mentioned above, the Minister and four members of the staff of Their Highnesses received the special souvenir medals instituted by His Majesty to commemorate the Coronation. Forty-three more medals were also received at Baroda for distribution among the principal officials and non-officials in the State. They were distributed at Baroda at a special meeting convened for the purpose on 24th July 1937.

42. The Government of India informed His Highness'

Celebration observed in the State on the occasion of the Coronation of Their Majesties.

Government that in view of His Majesty's declared intention to come to India at a later date to hold a Royal Durbar the celebrations in India should be on the simple lines adopted in 1911. Accordingly, 12th May 1937 was observed as a public holiday in all parts of the State; a salute of 31 guns was fired at the capital; religious services were held in the principal places of worship at the capital and at the headquarters of the districts; and the principal buildings in the City of Baroda were illuminated.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

43. His Highness was selected as a representative of India

His Highness selected as a representative at Imperial Conference.

at the Imperial Conference of Dominion representatives which was held in London after the Coronation i. e. from 14th May to 15th June 1937. On the day preceding the Coronation—11th May—there was a presentation of loyal addresses to Their Majesties by the Delegations from the Dominions and India. The address on behalf of India was read by His Highness. On 14th the formal opening of the Imperial Conference took place in the Queen Anne Room at St. James' Palace. His Highness made a short speech on the occasion on behalf of India. This is printed in full in Appendix I. His Highness attended the plenary sessions of the Conference and was elected a member of the Shipping and the Aviation Sub-Committees of the Conference.

44. The Minister, Sir V. T. Krishnama Chari, K. C. I. E.,

Minister appointed Adviser to Indian Delegation.

was appointed Adviser to the Indian Delegation to the Conference and he attended the meetings of the above two Sub-Committees as a deputy for His Highness the Maharaja Saheb.

45. On Thursday June 10th, the Cambridge University

Degree of LL. D. conferred on His Highness.

conferred the honorary degree of LL. D. on His Highness.

FEDERAL DISCUSSIONS

46. In connection with the Federal scheme, His Excellency the Viceroy wrote to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb in August 1936 that he had decided to take special steps to assist Rulers of Indian States in clearing their minds by personal discussion on any points of doubt or detail regarding the States' Instruments of Accession before they finally reached their decision. His Excellency stated that he had for this purpose appointed Special Representatives to visit the States and had associated with them Officers of the Reform Office and the Central Board of Revenue to advise on matters of a technical character which may arise in the discussions. He added that the special local knowledge of the Resident Col. Weir would be at the disposal both of the Rulers and of the Special representatives. Accordingly, the Special Representatives, Sir Courtenay Latimer, K. C. I. E., C. S. I., Mr. A. C. Lothian, C. I. E. and Mr. F. V. Wylie, C. I. E., accompanied by Mr. E. Conran-Smith representing the Reforms Office and Mr. A. J. Raisman representing the Central Board of Revenue visited Baroda from 10th to 12th November 1936 and held discussions on questions relating to the Instrument of Accession in which the Resident also participated. The discussions were most helpful in clearing points of doubt and detail in regard to the Federal scheme.

EXTRADITION

47. The arrangements relating to the extradition of offenders between Baroda on the one hand and British India and Indian States on the other continued to work satisfactorily.

EXTRADITION BETWEEN INDIAN STATES AND BURMA

48. As the result of the Government of India Act, 1935, Burma was separated from British India from 1st April 1937. The Government of India proposed that until other arrangements were made, the Indian States should undertake that the existing reciprocal arrangement for the surrender of fugitive offenders with the authorities of British India should be interpreted as covering Burma also. His Highness' Government agreed to the proposal.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS

49. The British Postal authorities continued to receive the requisite facilities for providing additional post offices and letter boxes in different parts of the State. On 31st July 1937 the total number of post offices in the State was 361 including 37 combined post and telegraph offices and the total number of letter boxes 1,086.

TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS TO THE TOWNS OF NAVSARI, KALOL AND DABHOI

50. The Post and Telegraphs department of the Government of India agreed to connect the towns of Navsari and Kalol with their trunk telephone system by constructing telephone lines to the State exchanges at these towns from Surat and Ahmedabad respectively. The lines are to be constructed at the cost of the Post and Telegraphs department and the Baroda Government have agreed to guarantee a minimum return on a certain basis.

ARRANGEMENT FOR LEASING THE POST OFFICE BUILDING AT BARODA TO THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT

51. In 1934, at the request of the Postmaster-General, Bombay, His Highness' Government constructed a new building suitable for the Head Post Office at Baroda. During the year under report, a lease was entered into in respect of this building between the Baroda Government and the Postal department for a term of thirty years with effect from 1st October 1934.

RULES FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF BOUNDARY DISPUTES BETWEEN STATES IN THE RAJPUTANA AGENCY, STATES IN THE WESTERN INDIA AGENCY, THE BARODA STATE AND STATES IN THE GUJERAT STATES AGENCY, WHEN THE DISPUTANT STATES ARE SITUATED IN DIFFERENT AGENCIES

52. The Baroda Government agreed to accept the new rules framed by the Government of India for the settlement of disputes between the States situated in different Agencies as applicable in regard to disputes between Baroda and a State or States

situated in Western India or Rajputana Agency. The Chief difference between the old and the new rules are :—

- (i) while under the old rules, such boundary disputes were decided by a single Boundary Officer (the Secretary to the Resident for Baroda) the new rules provide that if the parties so desire the dispute may be settled by a Boundary Commission consisting of a Political Officer from each Agency, and
- (ii) the Judicial Commissioner, Western India and Gujerat States Agencies, will act as the Appellate authority instead of the Commissioner, Northern Division, who was authorised to decide appeals against the decision of the Boundary Commissioner under the old rules.

RECIPROCAL ARRANGEMENT FOR GRANTING RELIEF FROM DOUBLE INCOME-TAX ON INCOMES TAXED BOTH IN BRITISH INDIA AND THE BARODA STATE

53. The period for which the above mentioned reciprocal arrangement was entered into expired on 31st March 1937. His Highness' Government agreed to its extension for a further period of two years.

EXCISE DUTY ON MATCHES-ALLOCATION OF THE PROCEEDS OF THE POOL FOR THE YEAR 1935-36

54. The collections of the match excise duty in the State for the year 1935-36 amounted to Rs. 6,71,406-12-0. Out of this the share of the Baroda Government on the population basis came to Rs. 1,73,404. This last mentioned sum was retained by the Baroda Government and the remaining amount was paid over to the Government of India.

EXCISE DUTY ON SALT

55. In accordance with the provisions of the agreement of 1936, the Government of India paid to the Baroda Government a sum of Rs. 5,68,426 on account of excise duty on salt consumed in the Baroda, Mehsana and Navsari districts of the State.

EIGHTH INDUSTRIES CONFERENCE

56. His Highness' Government deputed Dr. S. M. Pagar and Mr. A. B. Pandya to represent them at the Eighth Indian Industries Conference convened by the Government of India at Lucknow in December 1936.

Representatives
deputed to attend the
Conference.

Pagar and Mr. A. B. Pandya to represent them at the Eighth Indian Industries Conference convened by the Government of India at Lucknow in

57. One of the important questions discussed at the Conference was the removal of inter-provincial barriers to trade in the pharmaceutical and drugs industry in India. It was decided that this should be referred to a Conference of Excise Commissioners of Provinces and States who should be assisted by selected Directors of Industries. Such a conference is to be held in November 1937, and the Baroda Government have been invited to participate in it by sending representatives.

The question about
removal of inter-pro-
vincial barriers to
trade in pharmaceu-
tical and drugs indus-
try discussed.

Conference was the removal of inter-provincial barriers to trade in the pharmaceutical and drugs industry in India. It was decided that this should be referred to a Conference of Excise Commissioners of Provinces and States who should be assisted by selected Directors

EXPORT OF SPIRITS AND SPIRITUOUS PREPARATIONS
MANUFACTURED BY THE ALEMbic CHEMICAL
WORKS COMPANY TO THE CENTRAL PRO-
VINCES, ASSAM AND BIHAR

58. During the year under report, the Baroda Government entered into arrangements with the Governments of the Central Provinces, Assam and Bihar, similar to those already existing with other provinces and the Mysore State to recover on their behalf and pay over to them the excise duty on spirits and spirituous preparations exported by the Alembic Chemical Works, Co., Ltd., Baroda, from Baroda to places in those provinces so that there may be no further excise restriction on the articles in transit or in the province of import.

Arrangements enter-
ed into by the Baroda
Government with the
Governments of the
Central Provinces,
Assam and Bihar.

ment entered into arrangements with the Governments of the Central Provinces, Assam and Bihar, similar to those already existing with other provinces and the Mysore State to recover on their behalf and pay over to them the excise duty on spirits and spirituous

IMPORT OF COTTON SEED INTO INDIA

59. At the request of the Government of India, His Highness' Government agreed in 1929 to prohibit at their ports the import of cotton seed from non-Asiatic countries subject to the condition that they would have the liberty to allow such imports after making arrange-

Restrictions on im-
port of cotton seed at
State ports.

Highness' Government agreed in 1929 to prohibit at their ports the import of cotton seed from non-Asiatic countries subject to the condition that they would

ments for proper fumigation. During the year under report His Highness' Government further agreed to extend the prohibition to the import of cotton seed from Asiatic countries also on the same condition as before.

SHIFTING OF TODDY SHOPS ON THE SURAT NAVSARI BORDER

60. A meeting was held at Jalalpur on 23rd March 1937 between the Collector of Surat and the Suba of Navsari to discuss the question regarding toddy shops on the border. Sites of toddy shops on both borders were fixed and the following general understanding was arrived at :—

Conference of British and Baroda authorities to discuss the question.

- (a) If shops within one mile belt are proposed by one side to be shifted from the sites at which they existed in 1912 (or from the sites now fixed) the other side should be consulted and if no objection is advanced by it, the new site will be permitted; but in case an objection is raised then the site shall not be changed.
- (b) A shift not exceeding 200 feet from the original site shall not be considered a new site for the purpose of the understanding.

THE THIRD INDIAN ROADS CONGRESS, LUCKNOW

61. At the invitation of the Government of India, His Highness' Government deputed Mr. M. T. Adalja, State Chief Engineer, and Mr. M. R. Patel, Executive Engineer, Navsari division, as their delegates to attend the meeting of the Indian Roads Congress held at Lucknow in February 1937.

Mr. M. T. Adalja and Mr. M. R. Patel deputed to attend the Congress.

TRANSFER OF CERTAIN CASH ALLOWANCES FROM THE POLITICAL TREASURY AT BARODA TO A PROVINCIAL TREASURY IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

62. The Darkdars' allowances payable from the revenues of Chikhli and Chorasi talukas, etc., according to the terms of the cession of these talukas to the British Government (Rs. 3,679-9-10) and the sum due on account of the Mokasa amal of Adhalgaon (Rs. 48-8-0) used till now to be received by His Highness' Government from the Residency treasury at Baroda and adjusted with the Government of

Payments transferred from the Residency treasury to the office of the Accountant General, Bombay.

Bombay. In consequence of the establishment of provincial autonomy, His Highness' Government were asked by the Government of Bombay to draw these payments from one of their provincial treasuries. Accordingly, the Baroda Government agreed to receive these sums from the office of the Accountant General, Bombay, through the Bombay Branch of the Bank of Baroda, Ltd.

ISSUE OF PROCESSES FOR EXECUTION IN AFGHANISTAN

63. The Government of Afghanistan brought to the notice of the Government of India a number of cases in which courts and police officials in this country addressed processes direct to the courts and officials in Afghanistan. The Resident for Baroda suggested that all such papers from Baroda should be transmitted through him and not to the authorities in Afghanistan direct. His Highness' Government agreed to follow the procedure suggested.

Processes to Afghanistan to be sent through the Residency.

SUGARCANE FORECASTS—ARRANGEMENT FOR SUPPLY OF FIGURES

64. The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research proposed that statistics showing Supply of certain agricultural statistics.

- (i) the average yield of sugar-cane per acre in each important sugar-cane growing district, and
- (ii) the average gur-cane ratio for the crops in those districts

might be furnished periodically to the Council and to the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.

The Baroda Government agreed to supply the information as suggested.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TELEGRAPHING EVENING OBSERVATIONS IN CONNECTION WITH THE PREPARATION OF A SECOND WEATHER CHART AT THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY, POONA

65. In consequence of the development of aviation, the Government of India have arranged for evening weather charts being prepared at the Meteorological Observatory, Poona. They, therefore, inquired whether His Highness' Government would agree to send information relating to observations taken at 17 hours

Evening observations to be telegraphed to the Meteorological Office, Poona.

every day at their own cost. His Highness' Government agreed to furnish the information by telegram every evening.

PASSPORTS

66. In all 604 applications for passports for travelling to foreign countries were received during the year as against 267 in the preceding year. The following table shows the districts in the State to which the applicants belonged and the countries to which they proposed to travel:—

District.	Countries in Europe.	United States of America.	Territories in South Africa	East Africa.	Other countries.	Total.
Baroda.	24	2	1	466	26	519
Navsari.	1	...	20	3	12	36
Mehsana.	1	...	...	31	8	40
Anreli.	...	...	...	8	1	9
Okhamandal.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	26	2	21	508	47	604

THANKS

67. The thanks of His Highness' Government are due to

Acknowledgments
for assistance received
from various Govern-
ments.

the Government of India

for extending the loan of the services of Rai Bahadur Ram Kishen, Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, G. B. S. railways. from 1st February 1937 to the date of his retirement from British service (i. e. up to 30th April 1939) and granting permission to him to continue in State service thereafter up to 31st January 1940;

- (ii) for the loan of services of Mr. A. T. Gordon as Loco and Carriage Superintendent, G. B. S. railways, on foreign service terms on a salary of Rs. 1,000 a month;
- (iii) for sanctioning the loan of the services of Mr. Hans Rajas Chief Auditor, G. B. S. railways, for a further period of five years from 1st October 1936 on revised terms;
- (iv) for affording facilities for the training of
 - (a) Mr. B. M. Desai, in ports and customs administration at Karachi; and
 - (b) Mr. R. J. Bardoliwala of the State Finance and Accounts department in the commercial audit system in the office of the Accountant General, Bengal,

the Government of Madras

for the loan of services of Mr. S. T. Moses, M.A., F.Z.S., Inspector of Fisheries, Vizagapatam, for appointment as Director of Fisheries, Baroda State, for a period of two years;

the Government of Bombay

for the loan of the services of Mr. K. K. Desai, auditor in the Co-operative department of the Government of Bombay for appointment in the Co-operative department of the State for one year from 1st August 1936;

the Governments of Madras, Hyderabad and Mysore

for affording facilities to Mr. V. R. Talvalkar, State Architect, for studying the working of town improvement schemes introduced by those Governments in Madras, Hyderabad and Bangalore respectively.

CHAPTER V

PROTECTION

A. Legislation

(a) LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

(i) *Constitution of the Council*

68. (a) The making of laws is the prerogative of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb. He is assisted in this by his Executive Council and the Legislative Council. The Legislative Council consists of 31 members, including the Dewan, who is the President. The Karma Sachiv, the Mantra Sachiv, the Nyayamantri, (Legal Remembrancer), the Sar Suba and the Government pleader of the Varisht Court are ex-officio members of this Council. Besides these, there were 15 nominated members, of whom one was from the Ruling Family, six were officials and eight non-officials. Ten members are elected by the members of prant panchayats. The number of persons so elected is shown below:—

Serial No.	Name of the District Local Board.	Number of persons recommended.
1	Baroda prant panchayat	3
2	Mehsana prant panchayat	3
3	Navsari prant panchayat... ..	2
4	Amreli prant panchayat	2
		10

(b) Members enjoy the right of interpellation and of moving resolutions on matters of general public interest. The decisions of the Council are in the nature of recommendations to His Highness the Maharaja.

(ii) *Sessions held*

69. Three sessions of the Legislative Council were held during the year.
Three sessions held.

First session

70. In the first session held on 3rd September 1936 nominated and elected members moved 49 resolutions and tabled 36 interpellations. Besides these, the following Bills were placed before the Council on behalf of Government:—

- (i) *The Cattle Trespass Bill*. This bill, the object of which is to remove the nuisance of stray cattle damaging standing crops was referred to a select Committee.
- (ii) *A Bill to amend the Civil Procedure Code*. This Bill, the object of which was to secure expeditious disposal of suits was withdrawn as the provisions suggested therein were considered too drastic for adoption.

71. Motions were brought by members of the Council to introduce the following three Bills:—
Motions to introduce Bills.

- (i) *A Bill aiming at the removal of the evil practice of heavy dowries*. This was not accepted as the enforcement of its provisions was not practicable.
- (ii) *A Bill to amend the Criminal Procedure Code*. This Bill was meant to empower a convicting magistrate to release an accused on bail after conviction, to enable him to appeal. The Government considered that only the appellate court should have the power to release on bail in such cases.
- (iii) *A Bill to amend the Hindu Divorce Act*. The aim of the Bill was to make monogamy compulsory under Hindu Law and to extend to a Hindu wife the right to claim a divorce in case the husband married again. This was not accepted as Hindu public opinion was not prepared for such a law.

Second session

72. In the second session held on 2nd March 1937, 80 resolutions were moved and 57 interpellations were tabled. Besides these, the following Bill was placed before the Council:—

Work before second session.

- (i) *The Public Religious Buildings Bill.* This aimed at regulating the construction of public religious buildings with a view to preventing breaches of the peace. It was referred to a select Committee and ultimately passed into law.

73. Motions were brought by members for permission to introduce the following four Bills:—

Motions to introduce Bills.

- (i) *A Bill to amend the Wife's Possession Act.* It was thought desirable that the benefit of the summary remedy provided by the Act should not be allowed to husbands not domiciled in the State.
- (ii) *The Vagrancy Bill.* This was intended to check begging by able bodied, indolent persons. As a result of discussion it was decided to ascertain from municipalities whether such legislation was needed and whether they would be willing to establish workhouses, etc.
- (iii) *A Bill to amend the Limitation Act.* This was introduced with a view to granting a further period of one year to such suits as were barred on the date of publication of the Limitation Amendment Act, No. III of 1936. The consideration of the Bill was postponed.
- (iv) *A Bill to amend the 'B' class Municipalities Act.* This was intended to make it clear that no municipality had authority to write off or compound arrears due from Government servants. The existing provisions of law being adequate, permission was not granted.

Third session

74. In the third session held on 26th July 1937, 76 resolutions were moved and 42 interpellations were tabled by members. Besides these, the Cattle Trespass Bill as revised by the Select Committee and a Bill to amend the Hindu Adoption Act were placed for discussion before the Council on behalf of the Government.

(i) *The Cattle Trespass Bill.* It was approved by the Council with some modifications.

(ii) *A Bill to amend the Hindu Adoption Act.* This Bill provides that only a sapinda as defined in the Hindu Succession Act and failing such a sapinda a male of the 'varna' of the adoptive father only is competent for adoption; it was passed by the Council.

75. Permission was granted to introduce three non-official Bills:-

(i) *A Bill to amend the Hindu Adoption Act.* A special chapter was proposed to be added to the Hindu Adoption Act to regulate adoption by Jains.

(ii) *A Bill to amend the Contract Act.* This Bill was intended to declare illegal and void a marriage contract of which the consideration is the exchange of girls in marriage or payment of money.

(iii) *A Bill to amend the Prevention of Fragmentation of Agricultural Holdings Act.* This provided for exemption from the operation of the Act acquisition of ownership of land by permanent tenants.

All these Bills were under consideration at the close of the year.

(b) NYAYAMANTRI OFFICE

(i) Personnel

76. (a) The Nyayamantri attends to the administrative work relating to legislation. He assists departments in drafting rules and the Judicial department in inspection of courts. Mr. V. K. Dhurandhar held charge of the office of the Nyayamantri up to 20th December 1936 when Mr. S. A. Sudhalkar succeeded him.

(b) Mr. A. A. Kehimkar exercising the powers of the Nyayamantri attended to the work of the Huzur appeal branch, civil litigation and acquittal appeals. He retired on 4th February 1937 and the Nyayamantri attended to this work during the remaining period of the year.

(ii) *Enactments passed*

77. Of the 41 Acts published by the Nyayamantri office, during the year, four Acts of British India were applied to the State with necessary modifications by notification and the remaining 37 were amending Acts.

Legislation applied by notification

78. The following four enactments of British India were applied to the State :—
 Acts applied by notification.

- (a) the Indian Sea Customs Act (No. VIII of 1878) providing for the levy and regulation of sea custom duties;
 Sea Customs Act.
- (b) the Indian Sugar (Excise duty) Act (No. XIV of 1934) providing for the imposition and collection of excise duty on sugar;
 Sugar (Excise duty) Act.
- (c) the Petroleum Act (No. XXX of 1934) replacing the local Petroleum Act (No. XVI of St. 1984) with the object of securing uniformity of legislation with British India ; and
 The Petroleum Act.
- (d) the India Air Craft Act (No. XXII of 1934) providing for the control of manufacture, possession, use, sale, import, export, etc., of air craft.
 Air Craft Act.

Amending Acts

79. The remaining 37 amendments in the various local Acts, published by the Nyayamantri office during the year were made with a view to removing difficulties experienced in practice.

Sets of Rules

80. 57 sets of Rules were published by the Nyayamantri office during the year. Of these, the Rules relating to the Shree Sayajirao III Diamond Jubilee Trust deserve mention. These Rules were framed with a view to giving effect to the

proclamation made by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee setting apart a sum of one crore of rupees for rural uplift.

(iii) *Miscellaneous*

81. During the year, the Legal Remembrancer inspected the district and sessions courts at Baroda and Amreli, small causes courts at Baroda and the judicial courts at Kodinar, Dhari, Amreli, Petlad, Bhadran and Vaghodia.

(c) EFFECTS OF SOCIAL LEGISLATION

82. The working of the following measures of social legislation is reviewed below :—
Social legislation.

- (i) Child Marriage Prevention Act;
- (ii) Hindu Divorce Act;
- (iii) Enactments enlarging the property rights of Hindu women;
- (iv) Enactments for reformation of Hindu Law in other respects;
- (v) Special Marriage Act;
- (vi) Sanyas Diksha Restraint Act; and
- (vii) Caste Tyranny Removal Act.

(i) *Child Marriage Prevention Act*

83. The Child Marriage Prevention Act was passed on 21st July 1904. It has thus been in force now for 33 years. It aims at restraining child marriages. In the beginning,

- (a) a boy under 16 years of age or
- (b) a girl under 12 years of age

was considered to be a "child" for the purposes of the Act; and persons responsible for the marriage of a 'child' were punishable with a fine up to Rs. 100. After the Act had remained in force in this form for about 20 years, a committee was appointed in 1926

- (a) to investigate the results achieved by the Act,
- (b) to ascertain how far society was now prepared to advance, and
- (c) to make suggestions for future progress.

The committee scrutinized about 3000 replies to a questionnaire issued by it; and came to the following conclusion:

“ that the Act had a good educative effect all round. Among the higher classes, it has lent a helping hand to the other reforming factors, while among lower classes it is the only thing which has set people athinking. It has created a force, which, if properly directed, will do much in effecting improved social condition. The Act has proved more than a success.”

The committee also considered the desirability of

- (a) enhancing the punishment for child-marriage,
- (b) making the priest performing such a marriage punishable as an abettor, and
- (c) declaring such marriages void.

As a result of the recommendations by an amendment passed in 1929

- (i) the marriage of a boy or a girl under 8 years of age
 - (a) was declared void, and
 - (b) the persons responsible for such a marriage were made liable to punishment of simple imprisonment up to one month or fine up to Rs. 500 or both;
- (ii) the punishment for other ‘child’ marriages was enhanced to Rs. 200; and
- (iii) the officiating priest was made liable to be punished as an abettor.

The number of child marriages immediately before this change was introduced was

7080 in 1925-26;

5283 in 1926-27;

7073 in 1927-28;

After the change, the number went down to about 3000 in 1932-33 and the percentage of marriages of children below 8 years of age to the total number of child marriages dwindled from .12 in the year 1929-30 to .02 in the year 1936-37; - this in spite of the fact that the special concession given to Kadwa Kunbis of the Mehsana district was taken away along with the change.

The Indian Child Marriage Restraint Act came into force on 1 st April 1930; and in consonance with it the marriageable age for a boy and a girl was raised to 18 and 14 respectively in the year 1932. This raising of the age resulted in larger number of child marriages in the Raj as will be seen from the following figures for the last five years :—

Year	Number of child marriages
1936-37 	4,637
1935-36 	4,624
1934-35 	3,436
1933-34 	3,130
1932-33 	3,214

Scrutinising the figures according to talukas, it is found that child marriages declined in Padra and Tilakwada talukas of the Baroda district; Vyara, Palsana, Mahuva and Gandevi talukas of the Navsari district; and Amreli, Khamba, Ratanpur, Damnagar, Kodinar, Okha and Bet talukas of the Amreli district.

These are areas occupied by backward communities and the raising of the age of marriage among them is a satisfactory feature. Speaking generally, the legislation has helped to educate public opinion and strengthened the hands of reformers. Where the custom still persists, the reasons are given as follows:—

- (i) In communities in which remarriage is allowed, public opinion against child marriages is very weak.
- (ii) Considerations of economy prevail in many cases. Where a man has two daughters, he marries both at the same time to save expense. Again, in some communities 'exchange marriages' prevail.
- (iii) Exemptions are given more sparingly by officers of the Government.

84. The following tables give statistics about the operation of the Act :—

Statistics about the operation of the Act.

I. Applications for exemption and offences against the Act

Year	Applications for exemptions		Offences against the Act				Percentage of fines of more than Rs. 10
	Number of applications	Percentage of applications rejected	Number of cases filed with arrears	Number of cases disposed of	Number of persons convicted	Percentage of convictions	
36-37	34	23.5	4,637	4,179	8,353	76.9	56.6
35-36	31	29.1	4,624	4,171	8,857	80.9	54.2

The percentage of cases in which fines of more than Rs. 10 were imposed showed a slight increase. The punishments inflicted by courts are generally inadequate and their attention has been drawn to this

II. Percentage of persons granted exemptions according to caste

Year	Brahmins	Kshatriyas	Banias	Luhanas	Artisans	Kolis	Kunbis	Mahomedans	Others
1936-37	23.1	...	7.7	...	15.4	7.7	11.5	3.9	30.7
1935-36	13.6	...	9.1	...	9.1	...	22.8	4.4	40.9

III. Percentage of convictions according to caste

Year	Brahmins	Kshatriyas	Banias	Artisans	Kolis	Kunbis	Dheds and Bhangis	Purohitis	Others
1936-37	3.8	3.6	2.3	2.1	15.2	17.6	11.6	22.2	21.6
1935-36	2.6	2.9	1.5	3.1	15.5	16.2	14.3	25.7	18.2

IV. Infant marriages allowed or penalised by courts and other marriages

Year	Infant marriages		Other marriages	Total number of marriages	Percentage of infant marriages to the total number
	Allowed by Courts	Penalised by Courts			
1936-37	26	2,327	14,393	16,746	13·9
1935-36	22	3,187	14,348	17,557	18·1

Out of the total number of marriages contracted during the year, 126 were of infants under 8 years of age as against 170 during the previous year. The discretion of inflicting simple imprisonment was exercised by courts in the case of 107 persons as against 204 persons during the preceding year. The amount of fines imposed for offences against the Act came to Rs. 1,28,579-8-0 as against Rs. 1,23,515-4-0 during the previous year. Sanction to prosecute guardians of minors whose marriages were performed outside the State was granted in 124 cases.

85. The State Legislative Assembly recently recommended that all child marriages should be made punishable with simple imprisonment up to one month or fine up to Rs. 500 or both. This recommendation is at present under the consideration of Government.

Recommendation of the Dhara Sabha.

(ii) Hindu Divorce Act

86. Hindu Law does not allow divorce except in certain communities where it was sanctioned by custom. To remove this disability, the Hindu Divorce Act was passed in June 1931 and put into force on 10th August 1931. The Act provides for

- (i) divorce,
- (ii) judicial separation,
- (iii) separate residence,
- (iv) nullity of marriage,
- (v) restitution of conjugal rights, and
- (vi) other ancillary matters.

The following figures show the extent to which advantage has been taken of the Act:—

Year	Suits for			Suits by persons in whose caste divorce is not allowed by custom
	divorce	judicial separation	separate residence	
1936-37 ...	44	4	...	4
1935-36 ...	30	5	...	3
1934-35 ...	45	...	...	1
1933-34 ...	58	1	1	1
1932-33 ...	29	3	...	1
1931-32 ...	35	4	...	1

It will be noticed that in only a small proportion of the cases the parties belonged to caste in which divorce was not permitted by custom.

The main ground on which divorce is sought is cruelty on the part of the husband. The following statement shows the grounds on which relief of divorce or judicial separation was sought under the Act in the year 1936-37 :—

Relief sought	Number of cases	Grounds
Divorce	31	Cruelty
	7	Desertion by husband
	1	Lunacy of husband.
	1	Wife's refusal to live with her husband
	1	Cruelty and impotency of husband
	1	Impotency of husband
	1	Cruelty and desertion by husband
	<hr/> 43	
Judicial separation	3	Husband's refusal to keep his wife
	1	Cruelty
	<hr/> 4	

† (iii) *Enactments enlarging the property rights of Hindu women*

87. Under Dewan Order dated 13-6-1929 a committee consisting of six gentlemen and two ladies was appointed
 Enactments enlarging the property rights of Hindu women.

“ to examine the question of the rights of women under the Hindu Law and suggest amendments, if any, called for under modern conditions.”

The committee received replies to its questionnaire from 76 witnesses. On the basis of the report submitted by the committee, important amendments enlarging the rights of Hindu women over property were made in the Acts. The chief provisions thus incorporated in the law may be summarised as under :—

- (i) An unmarried daughter is given a share equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ of that of a brother. She is given the right of getting her share partitioned at will from the joint family property as well as from her deceased father's self-acquired property. When she thus gets her share partitioned, she loses, thereafter, the right of maintenance and of getting her marriage expenses.
- (ii) A widowed daughter, living in her father's house from the time of her widowhood and having no means of maintenance in her father-in-law's family, is given the right of maintenance in her father's house, provided the father has the means.
- (iii) A widow is given the right of inheriting the self-acquired property of her husband along with her sons. She also gets the undivided interest of her husband in the joint family property along with her sons. She has the right of getting her share separated at her own will. The property she thus obtains becomes her absolute property if the same does not exceed Rs. 12,000, and if it exceeds that limit, the excess will be her property with limited ownership. Anything remaining undisposed of out of both these kinds of property descends to her husband's heirs.

- (iv) The order of succession for the various kinds of Stridhan is made uniform, the order for Ayau-taka Stridhan being made applicable to all.

The changes introduced are yet too recent to make their effects felt, but that they will affect the social system considerably there can be no doubt. New as these changes are, they have already created interesting problems. A widow is now given full rights over property up to the value of Rs. 12,000 inherited by her from her husband. In the case reported in 46 Baroda Law Reports, page 130, the question arose whether all existing widows got the benefit of the right thus enlarged or the benefit was restricted to women who became widows after the change in the law. The High Court decided that the matter had to be looked from the point of view of the vested rights of reversioners, and as vested rights could not be divested, the benefit of the change could be given only to women who became widows after the change. By another change made at the time, the right to bring a suit questioning a widow's alienations was limited to the near relatives of her husband in order to minimise harassment by reversioners. In three cases (45 Baroda, page 530, and 46 Baroda, pages 605 and 620) the question arose whether the right of a reversioner to bring a suit was a vested right and as such was not liable to be affected by the change. The High Court decided that the right to bring a suit was not in the nature of a vested right. For the same reason it was further decided that a suit filed before the change but in which an appeal was pending in the High Court abated by reason of the change.

(iv) *Enactments for reformation of Hindu Law in other respects*

88. Other important changes were made in Hindu Law in 1934. The chief among them may be briefly stated as follows :—

Enactments for reformation of Hindu Law in other respects.

- (i) The law in regard to illegitimate children is made uniform for all castes. Illegitimate children have only the right of maintenance in all castes including Shudras.
- (ii) Though the undivided interest of a deceased coparcener is not charged or attached during his

life-time, the other coparceners taking by survivorship will be liable for the debts of the deceased coparcener to the extent of the interest of the deceased coparcener at the time of his death.

- (iii) Any Hindu can marry any Hindu.
- (iv) The prohibited degrees of relationship for marriage are restricted.
- (v) The prohibition relating to marriage with the same Gotra or Pravara is removed.

These changes are important, but it is too early to gauge their effect on Hindu society.

(v) *Special Marriage Act*

89. The Special Marriage Act came into force in the State in 1908. The principal feature of the Act was that, whereas in the British Indian law the parties to the marriage had to declare that they did not belong to Christian, Jewish, Hindu, Mahomedan, Parsi, Buddhist, Sikh or Jain religion, it was not necessary under the Baroda Act to make any such declaration. The British Indian enactment came into line with the Baroda Act in 1923. Considering that the Act provided for special marriage as apart from the marriage prescribed by the various personal laws of the people, the fact that 24 marriages till the end of 1936-37 have been celebrated under the Act is evidence of its need. Until now Hindus alone have taken advantage of this enactment. Of the 24 marriages performed under the Act, 10 have been of Deccanics, 12 of Gujeratis, 1 of a Madrasi and 1 of a Bengali.

(vi) *Sanyas Diksha Restraint Act*

90. The Sanyas Diksha Restraint Act came into force in the State on 9th November 1933. The Act prohibits the initiation into Sanyas of or giving Diksha to a minor. The initiation or Diksha given to a minor is declared void and of no effect on his legal rights and responsibility. Such initiation is also made punishable with imprisonment up to one year and fine up to Rs. 500. The Act was mainly intended to remedy the grievance among Jains that children were given Diksha to the eventual detriment of the institution of Sanyas. Since the passing of this legislation no complaints have been filed for breach thereof.

(vii) Caste Tyranny Removal Act

91. In Gujerat, marriages among certain castes are restricted to circles called "gols" within those castes and sub-castes. This was found to hamper the healthy growth of the society. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, therefore, appointed a committee to examine the extent of this evil and suggest remedies. As a result, an Act called the Caste Tyranny Removal Act was passed on 14th December 1933. It empowers courts to punish the leaders or other persons of a caste who are responsible for excommunicating or otherwise punishing a casteman for celebrating a marriage outside the 'gol'. Moreover, it is made to cover other obviously tyrannous and injurious caste customs also. It thus penalizes excommunication or other punishment meted out by the caste to a person

- (i) for travelling abroad,
- (ii) for refusing to give caste dinners or incur any other heavy expenses, or
- (iii) for breaking off a betrothal.

The punishment is simple imprisonment not exceeding six months or fine not exceeding Rs. 1000 or both. There has been a natural reluctance on the part of persons to seek the help of the Act.

The following table shows the number of complaints filed :—

1936-37.	16
1935-36.	14
1934-35.	13

Out of the 16 cases for the year 1936-37, the Courts disposed of 10. Out of these 10 cases,

- (a) in 6 the excommunication was for contracting marriage out of "gol",
- (b) in 3 it was for not giving caste dinner, and
- (c) in 1 it was for not observing purdah.

Of these 10 cases, only one resulted in conviction. In the remaining 9 cases, the accused were acquitted as the complainants could not prove the fact of excommunication.

There are acquittals in cases under this Act as it is difficult to prove that a person has been outcasted. The accused deny having outcasted the complainant and the caste people are generally unwilling to assist the complainant.

The general effect of the Act has been to mitigate the hardships suffered by persons who act against caste restrictions.

B. Justice

EXTRAORDINARY APPELLATE JURISDICTION

92. The Varisht Court is the highest tribunal in the State in judicial matters, but provision Huzur Nyaya Sabha. has been made for the admission of appeals and applications to the Huzur Nyaya Sabha, against its decisions, subject to certain conditions.

93. The Huzur Nyaya Sabha, which advises His Highness in the exercise of his appellate and revisional jurisdiction, is composed of:—
Composition of the Huzur Nyaya Sabha.

- (i) the Huzur Kamdar, or the Nyayamantri when the duties of the Huzur Kamdar in this behalf are entrusted to him;
- (ii) a judge of the Varisht Court not connected with the case under consideration; and
- (iii) one of the Naib Dewans, or any of the persons nominated by the Huzur for this purpose.

94. Mr. A. A. Kehimkar, a retired judge of the Varisht Court, worked as one of the members of Nominated members. the Nyaya Sabha. Mr. M. C. Desai and Mr. D. K. Naik, retired judges of the Varisht Court, were occasionally invited to sit on the Nyaya Sabha as members.

95. The Huzur Nyaya Sabha holds its sessions four Sessions. times in a year and a session continues until the cases on hand are disposed of. Special sessions are also held whenever necessary.

96. The following table shows the work done by the Huzur Nyaya Sabha for the years 1936-37 and 1935-36 :—

Serial Number	Nature of work	Arrears of the preceding year		New file		Disposal		Pending at the end of the year	
		1936-37	1935-36	1936-37	1935-36	1936-37	1935-36	1936-37	1935-36
	(A) CIVIL.								
1	Appeals	54	49	21	19	11	14	64	54
2	Extraordinary applications.	18	16	19	8	5	6	32	18
3	Review applications ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
	(B) CRIMINAL.								
4	Appeals	2	2	13	11	11	11	4	2
5	Extraordinary applications.	1	...	7	4	3	3	5	1
	(C) FIRST HEARING.								
6	Civil extraordinary applications.	14	10	62	62	68	58	8	14
7	Criminal extraordinary applications.	...	...	45	26	44	26	1	...
	Total ...	90	78	167	130	142	118	115	90

97. The arrears of the civil appeals, extraordinary applications and review applications pending for hearing at the end of the year amounted to 97 as compared with 73 of the last year.

THE KHATANIHAYA SADAR ADALAT

98. The Khatanihaya Sadar Adalat is the highest departmental tribunal for disposing of appeals against, and applications for revision of, the decisions of the heads of departments, etc.

99. The Adalat disposes of cases in its own jurisdiction when appeals and revisional applications are to be disallowed or cases are to be remanded to the departments, but it submits cases which it proposes to allow, to the Huzur for final orders with its recommendations. The permission of the Dewan has to be obtained for admitting revisional applications.

100. During the year Mr. A. A. Kehimkar, and Mr. N. S. Shinde, a retired police naib suba, worked as members of the Sadar Adalat. Members of the branch. Of these, Mr. N. S. Shinde worked for the whole year and Mr. A. A. Kehimkar worked till he retired from the Adalat on the 4th February 1937. Since then, the Nyayamantri formed the bench with Mr. Shinde.

101. The following table shows the work done by the Adalat during the previous year and the year under review :—

Years	Arrears	New appeals	Total	Disposal	Arrears at the end of the year
(A) APPEALS					
1936-37...	53	126	179	140	39
1935-36...	59	136	195	142	53
(B) REVISION APPLICATIONS					
1936-37...	1	74	75	69	6
1935-36...	17	71	88	87	1
(C) REVIEW APPLICATIONS					
1936-37...	...	4	4	3	1
1935-36...	1	2	3	3	...

102. During the year under report 23 appeals and 3 revision applications were submitted to the Huzur with the opinion of the Adalat. This together with 14 appeals of the preceding year which remained undisposed of brought the total to 40. Of these 36 were disposed of by the Huzur

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leaving a balance of 4 cases undisposed of. The recommendations of the Adalat were accepted fully in 17 cases and partially in 4 cases. The recommendations were not accepted in 15 cases.

THE JUDICIARY

103. Besides the Huzur Nyaya Sabha, other Courts for the administration of Civil and Criminal justice were as follows :—

Varisht Court	...	1
District Judges' Courts	...	5
Okhamandal Sessions Court	...	1
Small Cause Courts	...	24
Subordinate Judges' Courts	...	24
District Magistrates' Courts	...	5
Revenue Officers as ex-officio Magistrates i. e.		
Bandobasti Magistrates.		89
Ordinary Magistrates' Courts (doing judicial work).		24
Revenue Magistrates exercising 2nd and 3rd		
Class magisterial powers (judicial).		18
Private persons invested with magisterial powers		
(judicial).		4
Village Munsiffs' Courts	...	4
Revenue Officers invested with civil powers	...	5

Total ... 204

104. The Varisht Court is the highest Court of appeal in the State in all judicial matters; it has no original jurisdiction.

105. The following table shows the personnel of the Varisht Court during the year :—

Designation and period of work

Name

Chief Justice	
1- 8-36 to 20-12-36	Mr. Gopal Krishna Dandekar
21-12-36 to 14- 3-37	Mr. Vishnu Krishnarao Dhurandhar
15- 3-37 to 13- 6-37	Mr. Vaman Narayan Patkar
14- 6-37 to 31- 7-37	Mr. Vishnu Krishnarao Dhurandhar
Second Judge	
1- 8-36 to 14- 3-37	Mr. Vaman Narayan Patkar
14- 6-37 to 31- 7-37	Do.
Third Judge	
1- 8-36 to 31- 7-37	Mr. Manilal Mohanlal Jhala

106. Mr. Vaman Narayan Patkar attended to the administrative work throughout the year.

The Administrative work.

107. The following table shows the courts, offices and institutions inspected and the officers who inspected them :—

Inspecting Officer	District Judges' Courts	Munsiffs' Courts	District Magistrates' Courts	Mahal Foujdari Nyayadhishi's Courts	Sub-divisional Magistrates' Courts	Foujdari's offices	Dispensaries	Jails
The Chief Justice	1	5	1	6	2	3	3	1
The Administrative Judge	1	4	...	6	3	2	4	1
The Legal Remembrancer	2	3	1	6	3	...	...	...

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

108. The receipts of the civil and criminal courts (from stamps, court-fees, fines and other items) and the expenditure during the year are shown below :—

Year	Income	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.
1936-37	7,09,160	7,78,668
1935-36	7,49,527	7,51,701

There was a decrease in income under "court-fees" due to a decrease in the file. The increase in expenditure was

mainly due to refund of court-fees under the Agriculturist Debt Regulation Act. The total expenditure of Rs. 7,78,668 includes the expenditure of Rs. 50,631, on Government pleaders' fees, their allowances and the expenses incurred in suits filed by or against the Government.

REFORMS

109. The following reforms were introduced during the year :—
Reforms.

- (i) Rules were framed under section 44 (z) of the Registration Act, fixing the procedure in regard to the registration of civil courts' decrees relating to immovable property and published;
- (ii) the standard out-turn of work for different courts was revised and raised for many courts.

CIVIL WORK

General

110. The following table shows the civil work done in the Varisht Court and all the subordinate courts during the year as compared with the previous year :—
File and disposal in the civil courts.

Year	File with arrears	Disposal	Number of pending cases	Number of suits and appeals pending for more than one year	
				Ordinary suits	Regular appeals
1936-37 ...	42,147	32,091	10,057	594	94
1935-36 ...	45,965	34,517	11,448	591	171

There was a decrease in the new file during the year. Agricultural conditions contributed to this decrease. The figures in the last two columns show that the number of ordinary suits more than a year old remaining undisposed of was almost the same as in the last year, but the number of such appeals went down substantially.

Varisht Court

111. The following table shows the condition of civil work in the Varisht Court :—

Condition of civil
work in the Varisht
Court.

Year	Arrears	File	Total	Disposal	Pending at the end of the year
FIRST APPEALS					
1936-37... ..	97	122	219	118	101
1935-36... ..	120	98	218	121	97
SECOND APPEALS					
1936-37... ..	257	336	593	376	217
1935-36... ..	304	334	638	381	257
MISCELLANEOUS APPEALS					
1936-37... ..	28	34	62	49	13
1935-36... ..	14	39	53	25	28
MISCELLANEOUS WORK					
1936-37... ..	245	820	1,065	919	146
1935-36... ..	177	775	952	707	245

In spite of an increase in the new file the number of pending cases was reduced. Only one appeal more than a year old remained undisposed of as against 33 in the last year.

District Courts

112. The following table shows the state of civil work in the five district courts :—

Condition of civil work in the district courts.

Year	Arrears	File	Total	Disposal	Pending at the end of the year
REGULAR APPEALS					
1936-37... ..	645	1,086	1,731	1,133	598
1935-36... ..	678	998	1,676	1,031	645
MISCELLANEOUS APPEALS					
1936-37... ..	76	158	234	175	59
1935-36... ..	49	156	205	129	76
ORDINARY CIVIL SUITS					
1936-37... ..	154	106	260	117	143
1935-36... ..	133	145	278	124	154
MISCELLANEOUS CASES					
1936-37... ..	377	622	999	708	291
1935-36... ..	343	626	969	592	377
EXECUTION WORK					
1936-37... ..	184	147	331	79	252
1935-36... ..	189	145	334	153	181

The numbers show a slight increase in the file of appeals and a decrease in the file of ordinary suits and miscellaneous cases. Of the 598 appeals that remained pending at the close of the year 93 were more than one year old as against 138 in the preceding year. The Navsari district accounts for 50 of these. Of the suits that remained pending 64 were more than a year old as against 67 in the preceding year.

Munsiffs' Courts and Small Causes Courts

113. The file, disposal and arrears of civil work in the munsiffs' and the small causes courts are given in the following table :—

State of work in the munsiffs' and small causes courts.

Year	Arrears	File	Total	Disposal	Pending at the end of the year
ORDINARY SUITS					
1936-37... ..	3,924	7,085	11,009	7,047	3,962
1935-36... ..	3,288	7,634	10,922	6,998	3,924
SMALL CAUSE SUITS					
1936-37... ..	4,493	14,866	19,359	15,913	3,446
1935-36... ..	4,061	19,179	23,240	18,747	4,493
MISCELLANEOUS CASES					
1936-37... ..	1,055	5,069	6,124	5,155	969
1935-36... ..	926	5,254	6,180	5,125	1,055
EXECUTION APPLICATIONS IN ORDINARY SUITS					
1936-37... ..	8,847	6,514	15,361	7,778	7,583
1935-36... ..	8,009	9,943	17,952	9,103	8,849
EXECUTION APPLICATIONS IN SMALL CAUSES SUITS					
1936-37... ..	5,414	6,714	12,128	9,111	3,017
1935-36... ..	3,493	12,955	16,448	11,034	5,414

- (i) There was a substantial decrease in the file.
- (ii) The number of ordinary suits pending at the end of the year slightly increased while that of small cause suits substantially decreased.
- (iii) The number of ordinary suits pending for more than a year was 530 as against 524 in the previous year.

114. The average duration of civil cases in the courts is shown below :—
Average duration.

Nature of work	1936-37	1935-36
VARISHT COURT		
First appeals	280 days.	307 days.
Second appeals	244 „	296 „
DISTRICT COURTS		
Regular appeals	271 „	293 „
Ordinary suits	373 „	378 „
MUNSIFFS' COURTS		
Ordinary suits	156 „	165 „
Small cause suits	63 „	68 „

There was a slight fall in average duration all round; but the duration is still long and the Varisht Court should take steps to ensure a quicker disposal of suits.

Village Munsiffs

115. At the beginning of the year there were 4 village munsiffs' courts, namely at Padra, Variav, Limbodra and Balva. The court at Padra was discontinued in May 1937 on the resignation of the village munsiff. The following table shows the work done by these courts :—

Year	File with arrears	Disposal	Arrears	Average duration in days
1936-37 ...	153	148	5	46
1935-36 ...	349	343	6	34

Conciliators

116. Only at one place in the State, namely Changa in Petlad taluka, a conciliator worked during the year. The work done by him is shown below :—

District	1936-37			1935-36		
	File with arrears	Disposal	Arrears	File with arrears	Disposal	Arrears
Baroda ...	133	131	2	227	209	18

CRIMINAL WORK

General

117. The following table gives the file and disposal of criminal work:—

Year				File with arrears	Disposal	Arrears at the end of the year
1936-37	...	...	...	39,007	35,064	3,943
1935-36	...	...	...	36,663	32,639	4,024

There was an appreciable increase in the file of criminal cases, but quick disposal kept the number of arrears almost to the level of the last year.

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Varisht Court

118. The following table shows the file and disposal of criminal work in the Varisht Court :—

Condition of criminal work in the Varisht Court.

Year	Arrears	File	Total	Disposal	Pending at the end of the year
FIRST APPEALS					
1936-37 ...	7	58	65	63	2
1935-36 ...	4	45	49	42	7
SECOND APPEALS					
1936-37 ...	3	37	40	40	...
1935-36 ...	2	38	40	37	3
ACQUITTAL APPEALS					
1936-37 ...	37	158	195	167	28
1935-36 ...	21	142	163	126	37
REFERRED CASES					
1936-37 ...	5	24	29	27	2
1935-36 ...	5	21	26	21	5
MISCELLANEOUS APPEALS (1ST & 2ND)					
1936-37 ...	...	1	1	1	...
1935-36 ...	...	1	1	1	...
REVISION CASES					
1936-37 ...	25	187	212	200	12
1935-36 ...	14	181	195	170	25
MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS					
1936-37 ...	14	91	105	103	2
1935-36 ...	5	100	105	91	14

District Courts

119. The following table gives the file and disposal of work in the district courts:—

Condition of criminal work in district courts.

Year	Arrears	New File	Total	Disposal	Pending at the end of the year
APPEALS					
1936-37 ...	36	357	393	344	49
1935-36 ...	47	414	461	425	36
MISCELLANEOUS APPEALS					
1936-37 ...	5	26	31	28	3
1935-36 ...	1	33	34	29	5
SESSIONS CASES					
1936-37 ...	21	224	245	227	18
1935-36 ...	11	182	193	172	21
MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS					
1936-37 ...	21	373	394	359	35
1935-36 ...	23	401	424	403	21

Magistrates' Courts

120. The following table shows the condition of work in the magistrates' courts:—

Condition of criminal work in magistrates' courts.

Year	Arrears	File	Total	Disposal	Pending at the end of the year
ORIGINAL CRIMINAL CASES					
1936-37 ...	3,501	28,668	32,169	28,780	3,389
1935-36 ...	2,873	26,961	29,834	26,333	3,501
MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS					
1936-37 ...	349	4,780	5,129	4,726	403
1935-36 ...	386	4,753	5,139	4,790	349

Figures in columns 3 and 6 show that there was an increase in the file of original criminal cases but a decrease in the number of pending cases at the close of the year.

121. The following table shows the number of cases involving serious offences:—

Serious offences.

Year	Murder	Culpable homicide	Grievous hurt	Rape	Dacoity	Robbery	House-breaking	Forgery
1936-37...	76	24	337	8	62	148	144	29
1935-36...	68	33	305	7	35	171	112	16

Crime both against person and property showed a slight upward tendency. 28 cases of murder were registered in the Baroda district, 35 in the Mehsana district, 5 in the Navsari district, and 8 in the Amreli district. The number of cases of dacoity registered in the four districts was 32, 21, 0 and 9 respectively.

122. The proportion of conviction to acquittal or discharge is shown in the following table:—

Proportion of conviction to acquittal.

Year	Convicted	Acquitted or discharged
1936-37	72·9	27·1
1935-36	74·2	25·8

Acquittals or discharges consequent on compromise or withdrawal of complaints or on striking off of proceedings have been excluded in calculating the percentage.

123. The average duration of criminal cases in the courts is shown below:—

Average duration of criminal work.

Nature of work	Average duration in	
	1936-37	1935-36
VARISHT COURT		
First appeals	53 days.	62 days.
Second appeals	27 "	36 "
Acquittal appeals	44 "	54 "
SESSIONS COURTS		
Sessions cases	37 "	33 "
Criminal appeals	58 "	53 "
MAGISTRATES' COURTS		
Criminal cases	37 "	30 "

Inamdars

124. The Thakore of Khandha, (taluka Karjan) has been invested with powers of a third class magistrate, but he had no occasion to exercise them. The Thakore of Lalna Mandwa (taluka Dehgam) and the Thakore of Limbodra (taluka Vijapur) exercise powers of a second class magistrate within the limits of their villages. The Thakore of Aglod (taluka Kalol) exercises the powers of a third class magistrate within the limits of his villages.

The work done by these magistrates is given in the following table:—

Year	Arrears	File	Total	Disposal	Pending
1936-37 ...	1	20	21	21	...
1935-36 ...	3	26	29	28	1

C. The Army

125. During the year, General N. G. Shinde was in command of the State troops, exercising powers of the Senapati. Col. B. V. Gaekwad was in command of the infantry brigade and Col. M. M. Hakim of the cavalry and artillery brigade.

Personnel.

126. The following table shows the strength of the State troops (regulars) :—

Regular troops.

Description of the force	Fixed strength			Actual strength			Remarks
	Effectives	Non-effectives	Total	Effectives	Non-effectives	Total	
ARTILLERY							
L. F. Battery...	93	67	160	74	53	127	
Total ...	93	67	160	74	53	127	
CAVALRY							
1st Cavalry ...	455	24	479	427	49	476	
2nd Lancers ...	455	24	479	427	47	474	
3rd Cavalry ...	455	24	479	...	...	...	Amalgamated with the rest
The Guards ...	135	10	145	144	19	163	
Total ...	1,500	82	1,582	998	115	1,113	
INFANTRY							
1st Infantry ...	698	29	727	712	35	747	
2nd Infantry ...	698	49	747	710	35	745	
3rd Infantry ...	698	29	727	706	35	741	
4th Infantry ...	516	27	543	...	...	...	Amalgamated with the rest. The strength having been reduced, the battalion is now called the Okha Company
Okha Batta ...	461	14	475	168	8	176	
lion							
Total ...	3,071	148	3,219	2,296	113	2,409	
Band ...	111	6	117	61	7	68	
General and staff officers	6	2	8	4	...	4	
Grand total ...	4,781	305	5,086	3,433	288	3,721	

127. The following table shows the total fixed strength of the irregular force during the year :—
 Strength of the irregular force.

Horse

Shilledar	Shibandi	Paganihaya	Khalsa	Total
908	333	182	577	2,000

Fool

Shibandi	Khalsa	Total
1,139	667	1,806

128. The following table shows the cost of maintaining the regular force during the year :—
 Cost of maintenance of regular force.

Force	Year	
	1936-37 Rs.	1935-36 Rs.
Artillery	65,155	68,257
Cavalry	7,41,087	7,35,844
Infantry	7,31,376	7,29,925
Band	47,107	36,599
General and his staff and the Senapati office.	59,029	59,765
Medical establishment	20,462	16,429
Veterinary establishment	8,247	7,812
Total	16,72,463	16,54,631

129. The increase was mainly due to more expenditure on account of pay, purchase of band and medical instruments and electric lights, etc.

Reasons for increase in the cost of maintaining regular force.

130. The annual average cost of each effective in the artillery was Rs. 513, in the cavalry Rs. 666, in the infantry Rs. 304 and in the band Rs. 693. The average cost of an effective in the force taken together was Rs. 449 or about Rs. 37 a month.

Average cost per man.

131. The expenditure on account of the irregular force came to Rs. 1,38,303 against Rs. 1,41,163. The decrease was due to a fall in shilledari nemnooks.

Reasons for decrease.

132. The total cost of the army came to Rs. 24,96,505 including the contingent commutation payment.

Total cost of the army.

133. The following table shows the effectives in the regular army classified according to religion :—

Classification by religion.

Force	Hindus	Mahomedans	Christians	Total	Average height	Average chest measurement
Artillery ...	33	41	...	74	5'-6"	34"-36"
Cavalry ...	758	240	...	998	5'-5.4"	32.4"-33.9"
Infantry ...	1,830	466	...	2,296	5'-5"	32.5"-33.5"
Band ...	33	24	4	61	5'-4"	...
Total ...	2,654	771	4	3,429	5'-5"	33"-34.5"

134. The question of the supply of 303 S. L. rifles to the 'C' class troops was under consideration of the Government of India.
- Supply of 303 S. L. rifles.

D. The Police

135. Rao Bahadur Bajirao Appasaheb Ghatge was Commissioner of Police throughout the year.
- Personnel.

136. The police force consists of two distinct bodies – the stipendiary and the village police. The Constitution. former is under the control of the Police department and the latter, though under the Revenue department, is responsible to the Police department so far as its police duties are concerned. The regular stipendiary police force is organised into different grades. A constable commences with a monthly salary of Rs. 18 plus a local allowance which varies according to districts.

137. The administrative unit of the police organisation is the 'Police station' which is under a fouzdar, whose pay ranges from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150, exclusive of allowances. Under a police station are out-posts whose number varies according to local conditions. An out-post is in charge of a naib fouzdar. Police chowkies under jamadars and hawaldars are also maintained where necessary. They are supervised by naib fouzders of the out-posts and by the fouzders concerned. Groups of villages are assigned to each chowky and out-post and the police officers stationed there are held responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the villages under them. Next higher in rank above the fouzdar is the sar fouzdar whose pay ranges from Rs. 160 to Rs. 250 a month. He has charge of a circle comprising several police stations. Above the sar fouzdar is the police naib suba who is in charge of the whole district.

138. The police is again sub-divided into five units :—

(i) Two-thirds of the stipendiary police force are armed, and to them are assigned the duties of guarding jails and treasuries, the escorting of prisoners and treasure, etc. There is also a special armed reserve force in each district maintained for meeting emergencies such as riots, breaches of the peace, etc.

Armed police.

(ii) There is also a division of mounted police in each district who patrol the boundaries, guard dangerous points in the district, pursue dacoits and form an escort during His Highness' tours.

(iii) A self-contained division of police called 'the Baroda city traffic police' deals with the registration of motors and other vehicles in the city and controls traffic. This division is in charge of a fouzdar who works under the instructions of the city assistant police naib suba.

(iv) A special force works under the police naib suba of the district for police work on the State railways in the Baroda and Mehsana districts. The Railway department looks after the work connected with the 'watch and ward' duties.

(v) For the prevention and detection of crime on the sea in the Kodinar and Okhamandal talukas, a small force known as the 'water police' is kept. The force at Kodinar is under the Kodinar fouzdar and that in Okhamandal under the Beyt fouzdar. The special duties of the water police are prevention of smuggling, protection of property in steamers and machh-was on waters within State limits, patrolling of coast lines, rendering help on the occasion of shipwrecks and disposal of unclaimed property.

STRENGTH

139. The following table shows the sanctioned strength of the police force together with the number of authorised vacancies excluding the non-effectives but including the criminal investigation department and the finger print-bureau :—

Class	Officers	Men	Total
Foot police ...	1,035	3,880	4,915
Mounted police ...	8	219	227
Total ...	1,043	4,099	5,142

140. The following table shows the details of the sanctioned strength of the force, excluding non-effectives, as it stood at the end of the year. The actual strength according to rank and districts was as follows :—

Rank	C. I. D.	Finger print bureau	Baroda city	Baroda district	Mehsana district	Navsari district	Amreli district	Total	Authorized vacancies	Total	
OFFICERS											
Police naib subas	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	4	...	4
Asstt. Police naib subas	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	4	1	5
Sar fouzdars	...	1	...	3	3	2	2	11	...	11	
Fouzdars	...	6	1	5	15	21	9	7	61	7	71
Naib fouzdars	3	4	14	42	45	32	23	163	5	168	
Jamadars	...	1	...	17	7	38	13	18	94	...	94
Hawalendars	...	2	...	139	80	217	100	66	604	78	682
Dafedars (of mounted police)	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	5	3	8
Total of officers	14	5	178	149	327	158	118	949	94	1,043	
MEN											
Sepoys	7	...	854	503	1,112	457	387	3,320	560	3,880	
Cycle swars	...	...	8	...	...	2	...	10	...	} 219
Swars (mounted police)	...	...	41	...	28	14	21	104	105	
Total of men	7	...	903	503	1,140	473	408	3,434	665	4,099	
Grand total	21	5	1,081	652	1,467	631	526	4,383	759	5,142	

141. The following table shows the railway and water police establishments :—

Railway and water police.

District	Fouz-dars	Naib fouz-dars	Jama-dars	Hawal-dars	Sepoys	Clerks	Total
RAILWAY POLICE							
Baroda ...	1	4	...	3	52	1	61
Mehsana ...	1	1	...	25	79	1	107
Total ...	2	5	...	28	131	2	168
WATER POLICE							
Okhamandal ...	...	1	...	1	4	...	6
Kodinar ...	...	...	...	1	5	...	6
Total ...	...	1	...	2	9	...	12

One country boat is placed at the disposal of the water police in Okhamandal. The motor launch which was unserviceable, was handed over to the Port authorities and the Port launch is utilized when required by the police.

During the year a country boat was purchased and placed at the disposal of the police in Kodinar.

142. The following table shows the distribution of the sanctioned strength of the districts (excluding non-effectives, the criminal investigation department and the finger print bureau) according to the nature of duties :—

Distribution of the sanctioned strength.

District	Sanctioned strength	Jail and treasure guards	Palace offices and other guards	Tainats	Writing orderlies and men on headquarters duties	Reserve	Engaged in prevention and detection of crimes	Vacancies	Actual force
Baroda ...	1,733	130	289	86	174	174	845	35	1,698
Mehsana ...	1,467	128	34	70	73	136	1,026	...	1,467
Navsari ...	631	77	23	40	38	75	371	7	624
Amreli ...	526	4	55	43	47	99	259	19	507
Total ...	4,357	339	401	239	332	484	2,501	61	4,296

143. The following table shows the actual force consisting of 4,296 persons divided according to religion :—

Police as divided according to religion.

Year	Hindus	Mahomedans	Others	Total
1936-37 ...	2,761	1,519	16	4,296
1935-36 ...	2,722	1,552	17	4,291

144. The proportion of the actual number of the police to area and population varies in different districts, depending on the nature of the country, the character of the population and the extent of intermingling of different foreign jurisdictions. The city of Baroda has a special character with regard to the distribution of the police, as a large number of men

Proportion of police to area and population.

are required to be employed for palace and guard duties. The following table shows the position in this respect:—

District	Area in square miles	Population per census of 1931	Proportion of one policeman	
			to number of square miles	to number of inhabitants
Baroda city...	11	1,12,860	·01	108
Baroda ...	1,922	7,11,481	2·95	1,091
Mehsana ...	3,068	10,10,007	2·09	689
Navsari ...	1,811	4,04,377	2·90	648
Amreli ...	1,352	2,04,282	2·67	403
Total ...	8,164	24,43,007	1·90	568

145. The percentage of men able to read and write was 76·76 as against 75·36 in the preceding year.
Education.

146. The headquarters' schools carried out their usual programme of drill, discipline and physical training. Athletic sports were held in the Mehsana and Navsari districts, on the occasion of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb's birth-day celebrations and prizes were distributed to successful competitors. In Amreli and Baroda, hockey, cricket, foot-ball and other games were played. In Navsari also hockey and cricket were introduced.

147. The third session of the police training school, which commenced in January 1936 ended in May 1937. In the final examination held in June 1937, 44 regular and 9 extra candidates appeared, of whom 40 came out successful. Out of the unsuccessful candidates, 7 succeeded in attaining the standard of marks prescribed for the fouzdar's examination and they were therefore declared to have passed the fouzdar's examination.

The general health of the students was good during the year. A high standard was maintained in drill.

148. The percentage of the total number of punishments to the actual force was 8.26 as against 11.39 in the preceding year.

Punishments and rewards,

74 members were given rewards as against 80 in the previous year and special promotions were given in 4 cases as against 2 last year.

CRIMES

149. The total number of cognizable offences reported to the police was 3,389 excluding 7 cases taken up from the dormant file. The following table shows the fluctuations in the crimes reported to the police in the last five years, excluding cases taken up from the dormant file: —

Year	Baroda city	Baroda district	Mehsana district	Navsari district	Amreli district	Total
1936-37 ...	296	1,050	1,589	243	211	3,389
1935-36 ...	372	949	1,546	212	195	3,274
1934-35 ...	344	902	1,724	223	200	3,393
1933-34 ...	266	817	1,675	245	285	3,288
1932-33 ...	282	935	1,530	255	275	3,327

150. The following comparative statement gives particulars of all crimes reported to the police as well as to the magistrates, district by district, under all classes for the last two years :—

Crimes by districts.

Number	Offence	Baroda city			Baroda district			Mehsana district			Navsari district			Amreli district			Total								
		Police		Magis- trate	Police		Magis- trate	Police		Magis- trate	Police		Magis- trate	Police		Magis- trate	Police		Magis- trate						
		1936-37	1935-36	1936-37	1935-36	1936-37	1935-36	1936-37	1935-36	1936-37	1935-36	1936-37	1935-36	1936-37	1935-36	1936-37	1935-36	1936-37	1935-36						
1	Murder	3	2	...	23	20	...	39	19	1	...	3	...	...	10	2	...	78	43	1	...		
2	Attempt at murder ...	1	...	...	2	3	...	4	8	6	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	9	11	7	4	
3	Culpable homicide ...	1	...	...	3	17	...	8	9	...	...	6	7	...	7	1	...	25	34	...	...		
4	Grievous hurt	23	5	1	47	56	16	98	118	31	55	16	12	4	5	20	12	3	4	204	203	55	78		
5	Rape ... ..	...	...	...	4	4	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	7	9	3	3
6	Kidnapping and ab- duction	5	5	...	9	4	1	6	7	5	8	2	3	3	1	2	5	6	1	24	24	15	13		
7	Drugging	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
8	Causing death or grievous hurt by rash act	7	3	...	7	4	...	4	3	1	...	4	3	...	2	3	...	...	...	24	16	1	...
9	Miscellaneous	44	40	4	2	139	128	54	39	142	134	115	131	40	39	37	32	35	33	24	10	400	374	234	214
Total		89	55	5	2	234	236	72	58	302	299	160	198	75	65	44	38	76	59	35	16	776	714	316	312

CLASS II-OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY																								
10	Dacoity or preparation	...	...	...	6	7	1	2	1	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	7	20	2	2
11	Robbery	...	...	...	14	7	15	12	22	40	12	9	3	...	1	5	1	...	...	44	48	28	22
12	Theft with house-breaking	61	91	...	166	155	5	1	202	217	9	3	24	36	...	37	22	...	...	490	521	14	4
13	Theft { cattle thefts other thefts }	...	...	...	12	18	1	4	35	40	8	2	4	6	...	3	8	1	...	54	72	10	6
		40	73	511	157	137	120	117	253	241	170	131	74	49	6	11	40	32	26	5	569	532	372	275
14	Associating with a gang of criminals	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
15	Receiving stolen property	...	2	...	1	5	...	...	7	2	1	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	9	13	1	...
16	Criminal breach of trust	27	14	1611	14	11	11	28	12	15	21	21	23	5	7	4	5	8	5	7	81	53	60	71
17	Cheating ...	12	7	19	6	12	6	23	20	6	11	42	39	6	1	6	2	12	3	42	27	107	70	
18	House-lurking or trespass	5	17	...	43	35	102	96	28	34	22	44	3	7	...	8	11	2	1	1	90	95	123	149
19	Miscellaneous	8	10	101	82	81	44	63	110	148	527	673	13	6	70	39	7	25	74	61	220	270	725	846
Total ...		154	214	503	508	462	327	343	681	759	813	922	151	114	90	65	114	102	119	77	1608	1651	1399	1445

151. The following table shows the increase, or decrease, district by district, under each of the main classes :—

Increase or decrease in main classes of crimes by districts.

District	1936-37	1935-36	Increase	Decrease
CLASS I. OFFENCES AGAINST PERSON				
Baroda city	89	55	34	...
Baroda	234	236	...	2
Mehsana	302	299	3	...
Navsari	75	65	10	...
Amreli	76	59	17	...
Total	776	714	64	2
CLASS II. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY				
Baroda city	154	214	...	60
Baroda	508	462	46	...
Mehsana	681	759	...	78
Navsari	151	114	37	...
Amreli	114	102	12	...
Total	1,608	1,651	95	138
CLASS III. MISCELLANEOUS				
Baroda city	53	103	...	50
Baroda	308	251	57	...
Mehsana	606	488	118	...
Navsari	17	33	...	16
Amreli	21	34	...	13
Total	1,005	909	175	79
Grand total	3,389	3,274	334	219
Net increase 115				

The percentage of crimes under classes I, II and III to the total number of crimes was 22.90, 47.45 and 29.65 respectively as against 21.81, 50.42 and 27.77 respectively in the preceding year.

There was an increase of 62 cases under class I (against person), for which the Baroda city, and the Navsari and Amreli districts were mainly responsible.

Offences under class II (against property) decreased by 43 crimes. The drop was noticeable in the Baroda city and the Mehsana district, while there was increase in the Baroda, Navsari and Amreli districts. On the whole, it is satisfactory to note that the decrease was mainly under the heads of dacoity, robbery, burglary and cattle lifting.

There was an increase under class III (miscellaneous) of 96 cases on the whole. The increase was noticeable in the Baroda and Mehsana districts, while there was a drop in other districts. This class comprised mostly of 'hajri' cases and the increase was mainly in miscellaneous crimes of this class.

152. The following table shows the increase or decrease under certain principal heads of crimes in each district :—

Offences	Baroda city		Baroda district		Mehsana district		Navsari district		Amreli district		Total	
	Increase	Decrease.	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Murder	1	...	3	...	20	...	3	...	8	...	35	...
Dacoity	1	...	10	...	...	...	2	...	13
Robbery	7	...	...	18	3	...	4	...	...	4
Burglary	...	30	11	...	...	15	...	12	15	...	...	31
Thefts (cattle)	6	...	5	...	2	...	5	...	18
Thefts (others)	...	33	20	...	17	...	25	...	8	...	37	...
Riots	...	4	...	4	10	...	...	1	1	...	2	...

There was a total increase of 8 cases on the whole. The increase was noticeable under the heads of murder, theft (others) and riot, while the drop was under dacoity, robbery, burglary and cattle-lifting.

The increase in murder cases appeared in all the districts, but it was more noticeable in Mehsana and Amreli. Offences of theft (others) showed increase in all the districts except in the city which contributed to an appreciable decrease. Riots increased especially in the Mehsana district.

In dacoities the decrease was noticeable in Mehsana, while it was negligible in Baroda and Amreli. Robberies increased in the Baroda, Navsari and Amreli districts and decreased in Mehsana. The drop in cases of burglary was noticeable except in the Baroda and Amreli districts, while cattle-thefts showed decrease everywhere. On the whole, the city of Baroda offered a good contribution towards the decrease in principal crimes.

153. Besides 3,389 cases reported to the police during the year, 7 cases were taken up from the Arrears and disposal. dormant file and 813 cases were pending with the police at the commencement of the year. Thus the total number of cases for disposal with the police was 4209. These cases were dealt with as follows:—

Time barred	...	...	...	0
Found to be false	...	...	...	248
Placed on dormant file	...	...	...	461
Compounded before trial	...	...	...	21
Undetected	...	...	...	117
Placed before the courts	...	...	...	2,461
Pending with the police at the end of the year...				901
Total				4,209

154. The figures of the undetected cases during the last five years are given below :—

Undetected cases.				
1936-37	...	...	...	117
1935-36	...	...	...	139
1934-35	...	...	...	142
1933-34	...	...	...	193
1932-33	...	...	...	177

155. Besides 2,461 cases placed before the courts, there were 530 cases pending with them from the Disposal of cases after commitment. list of the previous year. The total number of cases with the magistrates for disposal was, therefore, 2,991 as against 2,791 in the preceding year. These cases were dealt with as follows :—

Compounded or withdrawn in courts	...	398
Ended in conviction	... ..	1,513
Ended in acquittal	... ..	500
Pending with magistrates	... ..	580
		<hr/> 2,991

The percentage of cases convicted to cases disposed of was 75·16 as against 73·46 last year.

The percentage in the case of each district is as follows:—

Baroda city	81·69	as against	93·42
Baroda district	66·33	" "	69·36
Mehsana district	78·97	" "	72·31
Navsari district	80·00	" "	74·10
Amreli district	73·27	" "	79·41

156. The following table shows the results of cases of important offences dealt with by the courts :—

Percentage of conviction in important cases.

Important offences	Number of true cases	Number actually tried	Number ended in conviction	Percentage of conviction in	
				1936-37	1935-36
Murder and culpable homicide	83	77	55	71·43	74·64
Dacoity ...	14	12	7	58·33	54·54
Robbery ...	50	36	21	58·33	48·00
Burglary ...	414	169	114	67·45	64·58
Thefts ...	514	363	235	64·73	64·64

157. The total number of complaints in regard to cognizable offences lodged with magistrates direct was 1,821 as against 1,860 in the previous year.

Cognizable offences reported direct to magistrates.

158. The number of persons arrested in all cases by the police was 5,127 as against 5,057 in the preceding year.

Persons arrested.

159. The following table shows the details of the property stolen and recovered :—

Property stolen and recovered.

Year	Cases reported to police in which property was stolen	Cases in which it was recovered	Alleged value of property stolen in rupees	Estimated value of property recovered in rupees	Percentage of recovered property	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered
1936-37	1,105	593	1,46,898	41,948	28.55	53.66
1935-36	1,328	648	2,06,041	43,540	21.13	48.79

160. The criminal investigation department which includes the finger print bureau is a special organisation for collecting secret intelligence and detecting crime. It is in charge of the chief detective officer who works under the direct control of the Commissioner of Police.

161. The following were among the important cases dealt with by the C. I. D. :—

- (i) The case of misappropriation of a sum of Rs. 11,996-15-8 by Mr. Raghunath Ramchandra Namjoshi, Secretary of the Co-operative Society of the Judicial department was investigated. The accused was convicted and sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment under section 411 and one year's rigorous imprisonment under section 484 in each case by the Sessions Judge, Baroda, under three charges.
- (ii) The case against the President and Secretary of the Vadu Mahomedan Co-operative Society in the Padra taluka for alleged misappropriation and preparation of false accounts was investigated. Another case against the President, the Secretary and three of the members of this Society for alleged misappropriation was also under investigation.
- (iii) The C. I. D. helped the city police in preparing a case against a gang of Waghris and the Amreli police in a murder case. The C. I. D. also made other inquiries of miscellaneous nature.

162. The chief detective officer continued to be in charge of the finger print bureau. At the commencement of the year under report, the number of finger impression slips on record was 28,035. During the year 1,503 fresh slips of the convicted accused (1,202 from the officers of the State and 301 from foreign officers) and 18 slips of foreign-traced criminals were received for record as against 1,216 and 19 respectively in the previous year. Thus the total number of slips was 29,556. 184 slips of reconvicted criminals and 52 slips of criminals reported to have died were removed from the record. 54 slips of ex-convicts were also removed from the record as they had no convictions during the past 30 years or more. Thus the number of slips which remained on the record at the close of the year was 29,266.

The number of slips sent to foreign bureau for record was 261 as against 165 in the previous year.

The State bureau received 2,513 slips for search, etc., as against 2,182 in the previous year and 2,194 in the year before; while the number of slips sent to foreign bureau was 1,541 as against 1,604 in the preceding year and 1,574 in the year before.

Officers from the bureau were summoned for giving expert evidence in 2 civil and 4 criminal cases in courts of law as against 6 civil and 6 criminal cases in the previous year. In one case officers were deputed to visit the scene of offence, while in three criminal cases, written opinions were given.

163. The police bank at Baroda had 744 loan accounts at the commencement of the year. 839 fresh accounts were opened during the year, making a total of 1,583. Out of these 755 accounts were closed as the loans were repaid, and 828 accounts remained on the register at the close of the year.

164. A scheme of taxation on motor vehicles framed on the line followed in the Bombay presidency was introduced in the State. Under this, the municipal wheel tax and tolls on motor vehicles on Government roads and bridges and on panchayat and municipal roads were replaced by a consolidated tax on motor vehicles. A schedule of rates for motor vehicles of different kinds and sizes was sanctioned and consequential amendments in the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules were made.

165. The important changes effected during the year were as follows :—
Important changes.

(i) A reciprocal arrangement was made with the Government of Bombay for the actual handing over of persons against whom orders of deportation are passed under the relevant laws of respective Governments.

(ii) The scheme of police prosecutors in place of Government pleaders to conduct criminal cases was abandoned after a trial of two years.

(iii) The systematic training of village servants in watch and ward duties was undertaken. Four talukas, Sinor in Baroda, Kadi in Mehsana, Mangrol in Navsari and Amreli in the Amreli district were selected for this purpose and the village servants in them were given training in drill and in night rounds under the beat system. Village servants in other talukas of the State are also being trained in the same way.

A manual embodying the duties of village servants was also published.

166. The following table gives details about the total expenditure of the Police department for the year 1936-37:—
Expenditure of the department.

Serial number	Office or district	Budget allotments for the year 1936-37 Rs.	Expenditure		Difference	
			1936-37 Rs.	1935-36 Rs.	Increase Rs.	Decrease Rs.
1	Head office	67,459	35,630	38,981	...	3,351
2	C. I. D. and F.P. Bureau		22,493	22,008	485	...
3	District police	14,47,287	14,00,345	13,97,442	2,903	...
4	P. T. school	10,703	8,402	8,277	125	...
	Total	15,25,449	14,66,870	14,66,708	3,513	3,351
			Net increase = 162.			

The total expenditure of the district police amounted to Rs. 14,00,345 as against Rs. 13,97,442 in the preceding year and the average cost of a policeman, to Rs. 325-15-5 as against Rs. 325-10-8 in the previous year.

E. Peace and Order

167. The Bandobasti branch remained under the Sar Suba. Control.

168. The general state of crime during the year does not call for comment. Peace and order were maintained throughout the year.

169. There were in all 134 security cases prepared by the police during the year. The following table shows the result:—

District	Number of cases	Number of cases in which securities were taken	Number of cases in which securities were not taken	Number of pending cases
Baroda	61	24	18	19
Mehsana	47	14	13	20
Navsari	11	7	3	1
Amreli	13	9	...	4
Okhamandal	2	1	...	1
Total	134	55	34	45

170. The relations between the communities in the State continued to be cordial.

Cordial relations between the communities.

F. Press Report

171. The Press Report branch continued under the Sar Suba. Control.

172. The number of printing presses at the beginning of the year was 67. 13 new presses were started and 6 were closed. There were thus 74 presses actually working at the end of the year.

The number of printing presses.

173. The total literary output of the press was 1 bi-weekly, 6 weeklies, 43 periodicals and 164 books including pamphlets as against 3 dailies, 1 bi-weekly, 4 weeklies, 1 fortnightly, 41 periodicals and 163 books in the preceding year.

174. The periodicals are classified below :—

Periodicals, their
nature and contents.

Subject	Number	Subject	Number
General literature	17	Law	2
Religion	8	Miscellaneous	12
Physical culture	4		
		Total	43

175. 164 books and pamphlets were published during the year. These are classified below :—
Books, their number
and quality.

According to language

Subject	Number	Subject	Number
English	8	Sanskrit	1
English-Sanskrit-Gujarati	3	Sanskrit-Hindi-Gujarati	2
Gujarati	121	Marathi	8
English-Gujarati	5	Marathi-English-Gujarati	1
Gujarati-Sanskrit	8	Pali	1
Gujarati-Hindi	4	Urdu-Persian-Arabic	1
		Urdu-Persian-Gujarati	1
		Total	164

According to subject matter

Subject	Number	Subject	Number
Politics	4	Physical culture	1
Education	17	Philosophy	1
History	4	Science	5
Religion	10	Literature	2
Poetry	20	Travel & description	1
Novel	45	Biography	8
Drama	9	Miscellaneous	37
		Total	164

176. The system of press cuttings was continued and the departments were kept informed of comments, criticisms and suggestions in the public press.

177. The main topics of general interest discussed related to the reduction in land revenue assessment, establishment of a University at Baroda, compulsory military training, establishment of Medical and Engineering colleges, extension of telephonic communications and air service in the State, retrenchment in administrative expenditure and expansion of the Dhara Sabha.

178. The general tone of the press was, on the whole, loyal to the Baroda and the British Governments, despite the fact that the influence of the Indian nationalist press on local journalism continued to be increasingly felt.

G. Extradition

179. During the year under report His Highness' Government made extradition demands in 171 cases as against 157 last year and received similar demands from the British districts and Indian States in 131 cases as against the same number of cases in the previous year.

180. The following table shows demands by and from Baroda:—

Number of demands
by and from Baroda.

Demands by Baroda

	Number of demands made		Number of demands withdrawn	
	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons
British districts...	104	211	3	4
Indian States ...	67	156	5	12
Total...	171	367	8	16

Demands from Baroda

	Number of demands made		Number of demands withdrawn	
	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons
British districts...	59	75	4	4
Indian States ...	72	138	6	27
Total...	131	213	10	31

181. During the year 330 persons were surrendered to Baroda in 161 cases and 166 persons were surrendered by Baroda in 116 cases as shown below:—

Surrenders to Baroda

	Number of surrenders on demands made during the year		Number of surrenders on demands made during the previous year		Total number of surrenders during the year	
	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons
British districts	93	175	9	30	102	205
Indian States	55	120	4	5	59	125
Total...	148	295	13	35	161	330

Surrenders by Baroda

	Number of surrenders on demands made during the year		Number of surrenders on demands made during the previous year		Total number of surrenders during the year	
	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons
British districts	48	62	6	9	54	71
Indian States	52	74	10	21	62	95
Total...	100	136	16	30	116	166

182. The following table shows the manner in which cases relating to persons surrendered to Baroda during the year were disposed of:—

Persons		Surrenders during the year		Awaiting trial at the beginning of the year		Total		Disposal.								Awaiting trial at the end of the year					
Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons					Cases	Persons	Discharged	Cases	Persons	Cases	Acquitted	Cases			Persons	Cases	Sentenced	Cases
330	161	168	85	498	246	64	36	118	49	163	92	15	5	138	64						

ARRANGEMENT FOR BURMA

183. The Baroda Government have agreed to the existing reciprocal arrangement for the surrender of fugitive offenders to the authorities of British India being interpreted as covering Burma also from 1st April 1937.

Reciprocal arrangement with British India to cover Burma.

H. Prison

184. The Sar Suba held charge of the office of the Inspector General of Prisons during the year.
Control.

185. The following table shows the number of prisoners during the year:—
Total number of prisoners.

Year	Number of prisoners at the commencement of the year		New admissions		Total		Number discharged		Number at the end of the year	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1936-37	1,105	38	5,941	220	7,046	258	5,954	224	1,092	34
1935-36	1,019	32	5,838	216	6,854	248	5,752	210	1,105	38

186. Prisoners are employed as warders and menials in the jails or are given work in the jail factory where they do cane-work, tailoring, dyeing carpet-making, handloom-weaving, gardening, etc. 50 convicts were employed as warders, 209 as menials in jails, 321 in jail factories and 130 on other remunerative work.
Employment of prisoners.

187. Of the total number of admission, 1,992 were convicts, the rest being under-trials, civil prisoners, lunatics, etc. The daily average number of prisoners in jails and lock-ups was 1092 as against 1051 in the previous year.
Daily average number of prisoners.

188. Out of 1,992 convicts during the year, 508 or 26.5 per cent were sentenced to terms not exceeding one month, and 190 or 9.9 per cent were sentenced to terms exceeding one month, but below three months. The figures for the last year were 531 or 31.5 and 193 or 11.4 per cent respectively.
Employment.

189. The percentage of short term sentences shows a slight decrease. There is yet much room for improvement. Such sentences are bad from several points of view. In the first place, convicts undergoing short sentences who are generally speaking convicted of comparatively minor offences are brought into contact in jails with hardened criminals and, as often as not, become habituated to a career of crime. Secondly, such convicts do not benefit by the disciplinary and reformatory influences in jails as they do not stay there long enough for this. The existence of a large number of short-term convicts in jails also adds to the difficulties of jail administration and its cost without any compensating advantage to the public. It has been pointed out once again to the magistrates that such sentences should not be passed when fines can serve the ends of justice.

190. No prisoner escaped from the district jails or lock-ups during the year. One prisoner escaped from the Central Jail compound, but was rearrested the next day. One prisoner who escaped from the model farm continued to be at large. Three prisoners who had escaped in previous years were rearrested. The total number of prisoners at large was 26 as compared with 28 at the end of the preceding year.

191. The jail population on the whole enjoyed good health.

192. The total expenditure during the year excluding that of police guards for lock-ups amounted to Rs. 1·2 lakhs as against Rs. 1·4 lakhs in the preceding year. The decrease was mainly under buildings, dead-stock articles and contingencies.

193. The total net income from all jails and lock-ups during the year amounted to Rs. 32,344 as against Rs. 32,490 in the preceding year.

194. Deducting the income of Rs. 32,344 from the total expenditure, the net cost of all jails and lock-ups amounted to Rs. 0·95 lakh as against Rs. 1·07 lakhs in the preceding year. The average cost on a prisoner was Rs. 87-1-6 as against Rs. 102-5-0 last year.

I Registration

195. The department was under the Sar Suba from 1st August 1936 to 27th November 1936 when it was transferred to the Survey and Settlement Superintendent. The naib suba, Okhamandal and the personal naib subas of other districts worked as ex-officio registrars in their districts. The number of sub-registrars was 44.

196. The following table shows the number of documents received for registration, and their aggregate value together with the gross receipts and expenditure of the department:—

The number of documents registered, receipts and expenditure.

Year	Number of documents	Aggregate value Rs.	Gross receipts Rs.	Expenditure Rs.
1936-37	38,877	2,54,17,206	1,75,416	62,247
1935-36	43,943	2,40,87,782	1,87,797	61,262

The decrease in the total number of registrations and receipts was due to the unfavourable season. The increase in the aggregate value was due to registration of some documents relating to properties for large values.

197. The following table shows the kind of documents received for registration:—

Details of registered documents.

Nature of instruments	1936-37	1935-36
IMMOVABLE PROPERTY		
(1) Compulsory Gifts	737	698
Sales	18,957	20,764
Mortgages with possession... ..	11,912	14,228

Nature of instruments	1936-37	1935-36
Mortgages without possession ...	2,442	3,428
Instruments of partition and releases	865	940
Leases above 3 years	577	487
Other documents	2,537	2,504
Total	38,027	43,049
(2) Optional		
Leases up to three years	66	63
Wills and authorities to adopt ..	455	460
Total	521	523
MOVABLE PROPERTY		
Money bonds	52	59
Instruments of pledge with possession...	8	10
Instruments of pledge without possession.	9	18
Divorces	50	24
Other documents	210	260
Total	329	371
Grand total...	38,877	43,943

198. The Inspector General of Registration inspected the offices of the District Registrars of Baroda and Navsari districts. The personal assistant to the Inspector General of Registration made detailed inspections of 22 sub-registry offices and paid 6 surprise visits.

199. The special concession given to agricultural banks in the State for registering their documents without payment of fees continued to be extended to the co-operative societies as well. Documents relating to co-operative societies for the consolidation of scattered agricultural holdings continued to be similarly

Special concession given to agricultural banks and co-operative societies.

exempted from the payment of fees. The following table shows particulars in regard to remission of stamp and registration fees for such documents during the year:--

Year	Co-operative societies		Agricultural banks		Consolidation of scattered holdings			
	Number of documents	Remission	Number of documents	Remission	Through co-operative societies		Through the Revenue department	
					Number of documents	Remission	Number of documents	Remission
1936-37	899	Rs. 10,851	85	Rs. 602	15	Rs. 43	...	Rs. ...
1935-36	1,522	14,472	99	486	82	670	...	...

200. Marriages under the local Civil Marriage Act require registration. Two such marriages were registered in the State during the year. The total number of such marriages registered since the passing of the Act is 24.

201. (a) The Record of Rights' Act has been in force in the Karjan taluka of the Baroda district. The sub-registrar, Karjan, sends to the local vahivatdar monthly lists of registered documents for each village in the taluka. These lists enable the revenue authorities to record the rights of holders. During the year 511 such lists were sent by him.

(b) The Debt Conciliation Boards Act was made applicable to Karjan, Sinor, Sankheda mahals of the Baroda district and Mahuwa mahal of the Navsari district. Fourteen consent deeds executed by the parties and approved by the Conciliation Boards were registered.

202. (a) The Government sanctioned rules relating to the grant of licences to document-writers during the year. They have come into force from 1st August 1937.

(b) The work of preparing the field-var index of documents registered during the eleven years prior to 1920-21

was in progress throughout the year. The work has been completed in 13 sub-registry offices.

J. Court of Wards

203. The court of wards branch was under the control of the Sar Suba till 27th November 1936. It was then transferred to the Survey and Settlement Superintendent.

204. Under the law relating to wards, the head of the department is authorised to assume control over the estates of minors and others who are physically or mentally unable to manage them. A charge of $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ on the income is levied for supervision during the minority. A rate of $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ is levied from estates which are continued under special circumstances, after the wards have attained the age of 21. The head of the department exercises general supervision over the estates of wards.

205. The number of wards at the commencement of the year was 82. The estates of 6 new wards were taken under Government management. The estates of 4 wards were released during the year. There were thus 84 wards at the close of the year, as against 82 in the preceding year.

206. There were 20 wards in the city of Baroda. Of these, 8 were under the direct supervision of the Suba, Baroda district, and the remaining 12 under the supervision of the Baroda city vahivatdar. Wards in the mahals are under the direct supervision of the vahivatdars concerned.

207. The value of properties managed amounted to Rs. 40.55 lakhs, the income and expenditure being Rs. 1.88 and 1.59 lakhs respectively.

208. The total demand amounted to Rs. 2.47 lakhs, out of which Rs. 1.47 lakhs were collected and Rs. 1.0 lakh remained in arrears at the end of the year.

209. The debts due to the estates amounted to Rs. 3.52 lakhs while debts which the estates had to pay amounted to Rs. 8.08 lakhs.

210. The total area of land that was leased was 41,881 bighas. The average rent realised in each district is given below:—
- Cultivated area and the average rent per bigha.

District.	Average rent, per bigha.
	Rs.
Baroda.	6- 8- 0
Mehsana.	1-11- 8
Navsari.	6- 0- 0
Amreli.	0-14- 0

211. Of the total number of wards receiving education, 25 attended vernacular schools, 33 English schools, one was studying at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay and one at the Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun. The remaining 35 wards do not receive education as they are young.

212. The total savings effected for the estates at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 8.16 lakhs as against Rs. 7.21 lakhs during the previous year. All these savings were invested in approved securities.

K. Religious and charitable institutions

213. The Devasthan branch was under the control of the Sar Suba, till November 1936 when it was transferred to the Survey and Settlement Superintendent.

214. Religious and charitable institutions in the State are classed as below:—
- Management of charitable and religious institutions.

- those maintained directly by the Government;
- those under private management but receiving aid from the Government; and
- public or private institutions receiving no aid from the Government in any form.

The Government are directly concerned with the first two classes.

215. The number of institutions under direct Government management was 49 as against 48 in the previous year. Immediate control is vested in local officers of the districts except the karkhanas of Kedareshwar Khichadi and Gyarmi, which are managed by the head office.
- Institutions under Government management.

They give alms to the Hindu and Mahomedan destitutes in the city of Baroda. The total expenditure of all these institutions amounted to Rs. 0.78 lakh as against Rs. 0.77 lakh in the previous year. The movable and immovable properties belonging to the institutions under Government management were valued at Rs. 21.63 lakhs as against Rs. 21.31 lakhs in the previous year.

216. Two funds have been created for the benefit of the institutions:—
Two funds.

- (1) the general fund, and
- (2) the reserve fund.

217. The general fund is from the savings of the institutions and is intended for religious and charitable objects of public utility. The amounts paid out of this fund are shown below: —

Amounts paid Rs.	Institutions to which the amounts were paid
12,000	Contributions to certain dispensaries in the Mehsana district
3,000	The Patan Ayurvedic Pathashala
300	The Maharani Maternity Ward at Baroda
6,856	The Baroda Rajkiya Sanskrit Pathashala
547	The Amreli Sanskrit Pathashala
120	Contribution towards the salary of the Updeshak (preacher) at the Yevateshwar Mahadeo at Kadi for the additional work of preaching to the depressed classes
15,343	Miscellaneous items including petty repairs to buildings
8,922	Expenditure of the Dharamadhikari's office
3,200	Expenditure of the Seminar (Baroda College)
50,288	Total

218. The reserve fund is intended to meet extraordinary expenditure such as extensive repairs to buildings, etc. All institutions contribute rateably to this fund.

219. The following table shows the details of the funds :-
Details of the funds.

(Figures are in lakhs)

Name of the fund	Amount on hand at the beginning of the year	Contribution during the year	Total amount	Expenditure	Balance at the close of the year
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General fund	5.71	0.68	6.39	0.50	5.89
Reserve fund	0.09	0.05	0.14	0.06	0.08
Total	5.80	0.73	6.53	0.56	5.97

220. Religious and charitable institutions managed by private individuals under the general supervision of the State were 3,885 in number. They enjoyed an aggregate grant of Rs. 1.63 lakhs in the form of inami villages and cash allowances. Institutions having an annual income of Rs. 200 and above are required to have their quinquennial budgets sanctioned by the Government. Incomes from all sources are shown in these budgets so that the financial position of the institutions may be known.

221. Of the institutions for the general public, 3,365 are for Hindus and 520 for Mahomedans.

Institutions for
Hindus and Mahomedans.

222. The total number of institutions intended for the relief of the poor, orphans, the blind, deaf and dumb and lepers are 17, 3, 2 and 1 respectively. The daily number of poor who received help from the institutions was 205, 31, and 215 in the Mehsana, Amreli and Baroda districts respectively.

Institutions for relief of destitutes, etc.

223. Six itinerant religious preachers worked at Amreli, Becharaji, Sidhpur, Patan, Kadi and Chandod during the year. They delivered simple discourses on the fundamental principles of religion.

Itinerant religious preachers.

224. Eleven of the institutions were inspected by the Sar Suba, 17 by the Survey and Settlement Superintendent and 15 by the Devasthan Superintendent.

Inspections.

225. The Dharmadhikari devoted special attention to the spreading of rational ideas in regard to religious, moral and social life of the people. In this he enlisted the assistance of non-official gentlemen. He was also entrusted with the work of studying mythology of Egypt, Greece and Rome and draw up comparative notes on them. The Dharmadhikari delivered 35 lectures during the year.

Important activities of the Dharmadhikari.

226. The Gyarmi Karkhana distributed daily cooked khichadi to poor Mahomedans. This institution was originally intended for the maintenance of Muslim fakirs and destitute mendicants. The object was to feed old and infirm persons. It was found that the system was being abused and indolent and able bodied men from outside were obtaining assistance. The Government have, therefore, decided to issue passes to infirm and destitute persons who are the residents of the State; each passholder gets Rs. 1-10-0 a month in place of the cooked food.

Important Government order.

CHAPTER VI

FINANCE

227. Mr. R. S. Patil (Mane), was Accountant General from the beginning of the year up to 15th July 1937 when he left for Europe. Mr. B. A. Gaekwar acted as Accountant General from 16th July.

228. This department deals with accounts, audit and finance. As department in charge of the Functions of the accounts work of the State, it tabulates department. the receipts and expenditure under main heads and sub-heads and compiles monthly and yearly statements of accounts. As an audit department, it examines all vouchers of expenditure on the pre-audit and post-audit system. In matters of finance, one of its most important duties is the preparation of the State budget. It also keeps the Government informed of the chief causes of the fluctuations in the State revenues and advises them on all questions affecting the finances of the State with the help of the Budget Committee. It also does the work regarding investments of the surplus State funds with the advice of the Investment Committee.

229. The following table shows the demand, collection and arrears of the tribute :—

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Serial No.	Name of Agency	Total demand			Collection	Arrears
		Past arrears	Demand for the current year	Total		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Gujerat ...	0.31	1.31	1.62	1.37	0.25
2	Western India States	8.52	4.42	12.94	7.42	5.52
3	Rajputana ...	0.45	0.41	0.86	0.45	0.41
4	Miyagam ...	...	0.07	0.07	0.07	...
	Total ...	9.28	6.21	15.49	9.31	6.18

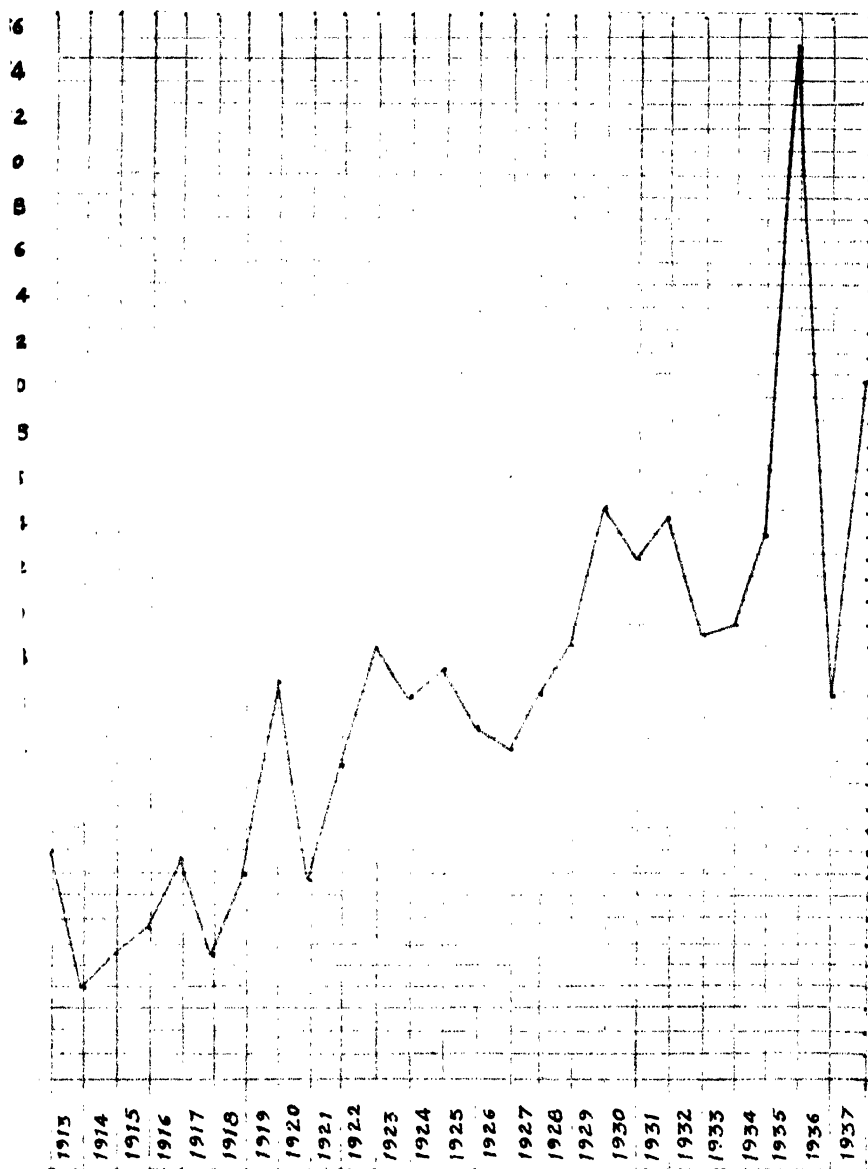
230. During the year, 309 new pensions were sanctioned in the civil departments and 329 lapsed owing to death of the pensioners. At the end of the year, the total number of civil pensioners was 2618 drawing an aggregate annual amount of Rs. 6,28,804 as against 2638 with an aggregate yearly amount of Rs. 6,28,005 in the previous year. Civil gratuities amounting to Rs. 3813 were awarded to 52 persons as against Rs. 4,435 awarded to 62 persons in the previous year. In the Military department, 41 new pensions were sanctioned and 40 lapsed owing to death of the pensioners. The total number of military pensioners at the end of the year was 1,210 against 1,209 in the previous year. The annual pension drawn by these pensioners amounted to Rs. 1,63,186 against Rs. 1,62,151 in the previous year. Military gratuities amounting to Rs. 10,739 were awarded to 34 persons against Rs. 8,402 to 24 persons in the previous year.

231. In comparison with the actuals of the previous year, there was a decrease of Rs. 49.92 lakhs in the revenue and an increase of Rs. 6.78 lakhs in expenditure. The details are given below :—

EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE

DIAGRAM SHOWING FLUCTUATIONS IN THE PROPORTION OF EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE TO THE LAND REVENUE OF THE STATE.

PERCENT



RECEIPTS

(Figures are in lakhs)

Serial No.	Head	1936-37 Rs.	1935-36 Rs.	Increase Rs.	Decrease Rs.
1	Land revenue	94·82	138·39	...	43·57
2	Taxes	4·76	6·83	...	2·07
3	Forests	4·07	3·93	0·14	...
4	Excise	25·61	24·78	0·83	...
5	Opium	2·85	3·08	...	0·23
6	Customs	12·78	14·91	...	2·13
7	Salt	5·68	5·68	...	...
8	Stamps	10·48	11·30	...	0·82
9	Registration	1·74	1·87	...	0·13
10	Tribute	9·42	5·23	4·19	...
11	Vishista panchayat revenue.	0·19	0·23	...	0·04
12	Village panchayat revenue.	1·05	1·29	...	0·24
13	Interest	17·72	17·36	0·36	...
14	Railway	17·44	17·79	...	0·35
15	Electric	4·01	3·75	0·26	...
16	Irrigation	0·11	0·03	0·08	...
17	Port	0·62	0·44	0·18	...
18	Press	-0·19	0·67	...	0·86
19	Dairy	0·08	0·10	...	0·02
20	Khangi ... ..	...	0·57	...	0·57
21	Central administration...	0·08	0·09	...	0·01
22	Judicial	0·95	0·82	0·13	...
23	Police	0·32	0·32	...	...
24	Jail	0·28	0·23	0·05	...
25	Army	0·07	0·05	0·02	...
26	Sanitation	0·43	0·42	0·01	...
27	Medical	1·19	1·83	...	0·64
28	Education	7·15	7·16	...	0·01
29	Agriculture	0·32	0·24	0·08	...
30 } 31 }	Commerce including Co-operative and Statistics.	0·15	0·19	...	0·04
32	Public Works	2·78	2·19	0·59	...
33	Miscellaneous	3·58	8·69	...	5·11
Total		230·54	280·46	6·92	56·84
Net decrease Rs. 49·92					

DISBURSEMENTS
(Figures are in lakhs)

Serial No.	Head	1936-37 Rs.	1935-36 Rs.	Increase Rs.	Decrease Rs.
1	Land revenue	24.68	24.46	0.22	...
2	Taxes	0.09	0.12	...	0.03
3	Forests	1.39	1.54	...	0.15
4	Excise	1.97	1.92	0.05	...
5	Opium	0.17	0.19	...	0.02
6	Customs... ..	0.57	0.59	...	0.02
7	Salt ... ..	...	...	...	...
8	Stamps	1.17	0.83	0.34	...
9	Registration	0.64	0.64	...	...
10	Revenue to vishista pan-chayats.	0.23	0.24	...	0.01
11	Revenue to village pan-chayats.	1.29	1.09	0.20	...
12	Interest	2.46	3.65	...	1.19
13	Railways ... ..	...	...	...	...
14	Electric	2.42	...	2.42	...
15	Irrigation	0.06	0.08	...	0.02
16	Port ... ..	...	...	...	...
17	Press ... ..	...	...	...	...
18	Dairy	0.31	0.26	0.05	...
19	Khangi	24.85	24.87	...	0.02
20	Shrimant Yuvaraj Pratapsinh's budget.	2.50	2.50	...	...
21	Central administration...	9.57	9.76	...	0.19
22	Judicial	5.65	5.69	...	0.04
23	Police	14.98	14.89	0.09	...
24	Jail	0.80	0.88	...	0.08
25	Army	24.86	20.71	4.15	...
26	Sanitation	0.93	0.98	...	0.05
27	Medical	7.54	7.03	0.51	...
28	Education	37.96	37.48	0.48	...
29	Agriculture	3.39	2.33	1.06	...
30	Commerce and Industries.	0.86	1.28	...	0.42
31	Statistics department ...	0.18	0.07	0.11	...
32	Co-operation	0.66	0.62	0.04	...
33	Public Works	27.27	29.46	...	2.19
34	Miscellaneous	5.19	4.66	0.53	...
35	Ecclesiastical (Deva-sthan).	2.19	2.27	...	0.08
36	Nemnook (Assami) ...	6.65	5.08	1.57	...
37	Pension	8.01	7.83	0.18	...
38	Subsidy to Local Boards.	2.66	3.37	...	0.71
39	Extraordinary ... ..	...	...	...	...
	Total	224.15	217.37	12.00	5.22
Net increase : Rs. 6.78					

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE PROPORTION
OF
EXPENDITURE ON VARIOUS HEADS

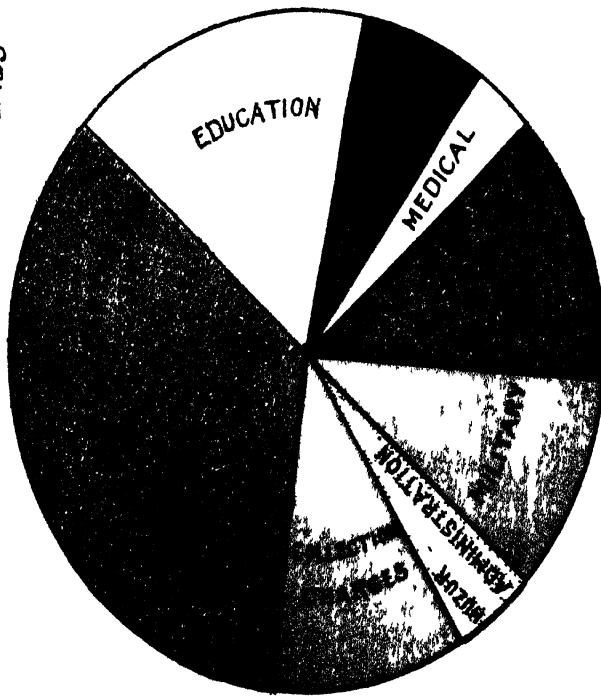
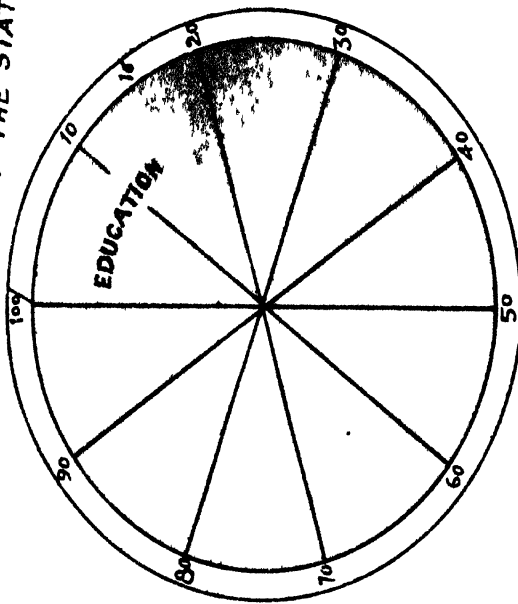


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE
OF THE EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE
TO THE TOTAL REVENUE OF THE STATE



232. The main heads which showed appreciable increase
Reasons for under receipts were :—
increase.

Serial No.	Head	Increase Rs. in lakhs	Reasons
1	Forests	0.14	Due to increased receipts under sub-head "timber"
2	Excise	0.83	Due to increased receipts under "Licence fees" and miscellaneous receipts
3	Tribute	4.19	Due to the adjustment of Police subsidy accounts for four years during the year
4	Interest	0.36	Due to larger receipts under sub-head "Interest on fixed deposits" and "miscellaneous"
5	Electric	0.26	Due to increase in the number of consumers and public telephone connections

233. The main heads which showed appreciable decrease
Reasons for under receipts were :—
decrease.

Serial No.	Head	Decrease Rs. in lakhs	Reasons
1	Land Revenue	43.57	Due to (i) remission of land revenue to the extent of Rs. 8 lakhs, and (ii) suspension of land revenue to the extent of Rs. 22 lakhs, on account of damage caused to crops by scanty rainfall and frost

Serial No.	Head	Decrease Rs. in lakhs	Reasons
2	Taxes	2.07	Due to (i) assessment work not being completed in some talukas in time, and (ii) trade depression
3	Opium	0.23	Due to less consumption of opium
4	Customs	2.13	Due to less receipts of customs at Port Okha
5	Stamps	0.82	Due to decrease in transactions during the year on account of trade depression
6	Registration	0.13	Do.
7	Village panchayat revenue	0.24	Due to adjustment of three years' past receipts of grass in Okhamandal carried out last year
8	Railway	0.35	Due to trade depression
9	Press	0.86	Due to (i) large amount of past dues recovered during 1935-36, and (ii) bills for printing not being sent to departments in time
10	Khangī	0.57	Due to the change of procedure for crediting the saving of Khangī Budget to Khangī account instead of Raj account
11	Medical	0.64	Due to smaller contributions received this year for buildings, for dispensaries and nurses
12	Miscellaneous	5.11	The decrease is nominal due to greater profit realised from conversion of Government securities last year

234. The main heads which showed appreciable increase under disbursements were :—
Reasons for increase.

Serial No.	Head	Increase Rs. in lakhs	Reasons
1	Land Revenue	0.22	Due to more expenditure under all sub-heads
2	Stamps	0.34	Due to more expenditure under sub-head "miscellaneous" on account of more refund expenditure
3	Revenue to village panchayats	0.20	Due to allotment of larger sums in view of increased receipts in the previous year
4	Army	4.15	Due to Police subsidy adjustment of Mahikantha Agency made during the year for four years (from 1932-33 to 1935-36)
5	Medical	0.51	Due to increase in expenditure under pay and dead stock
6	Education	0.48	Due to increase in expenditure under pay and contingent of Baroda College
7	Agriculture	1.06	Due to increase in expenditure under (i) temporary establishment; and (ii) permanent establishment
8	Statistics	0.11	Do.
9	Miscellaneous	0.53	Due to increase in expenditure under "miscellaneous"
10	Pension	0.18	Due to increase in expenditure under "pensions and gratuities"

235. The main heads which showed appreciable decrease under disbursements are :-
Reasons for decrease.

Serial No.	Head	Decrease Rs. in lakhs	Reasons
1	Forest	0·15	Due to less expenditure under "contingent"
2	Interest	1·19	Due to decreased rate of interest allowed on funds and less expenditure under sub-head "miscellaneous"
3	Central administration	0·19	Due to less expenditure under sub-head "printing grant" of Sar Suba office
4	Commerce and Industries	0·42	Due to less expenditure under "development of Gujerat Ports"
5	Public Works ...	2·19	Due to less expenditure under "new works"
6	Subsidy to Local boards	0·71	Due to less expenditure under (i) contributions given to local bodies for P. W. D. works (drainage, water-works etc.), and (ii) grants to municipalities

236. During the year, the total revenues amounted to Rs. 230·54 lakhs as against Rs. 280·46 lakhs in the previous year. The expenditure came to Rs. 224·17 lakhs under the service heads as against Rs. 217·37 lakhs in the last year.

237. From the above statements it will be seen that there was an increase of Rs. 6 lakhs under Financial position. Ain heads and of Rs. 1 lakh under Debt heads-in all Rs.7 lakhs. The cash balances have increased approximately by an equivalent sum as shown below:—

Particulars				1936-37 Rs.	1935-36 Rs.
CASH BALANCES:—					
	1936-37 Rs.	1935-36 Rs.		2,12,09,808	2,05,46,682
In current accounts with banks.	25,98,426	33,38,157			
In treasuries ...	6,59,455	9,08,525			
Fixed deposits ...	1,79,51,927	1,63,00,000			
LOANS AND ADVANCES ...	...	...		73,52,801	54,04,224
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS:—					
1. Investment (permanent capital works)				6,34,46,264	6,30,54,766
2. Securities ...	...	...		3,25,02,465	3,34,19,453
Total Assets ...				12,45,11,338	12,24,25,125
Less Liabilities ...				1,72,98,860	1,58,37,239
Net Assets ...				10,72,12,478	10,65,87,886
Net Increase ...				Rs. 6,24,592	

CHAPTER VII

THE ADMINISTRATION OF LAND AND REVENUE

A. Land Revenue proper

(a) CONSTITUTION OF THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT

238. The Sar Suba is the head of the revenue administration of the State. Each of the four districts of Baroda, Mehsana, Navsari and Amreli is placed in charge of a Suba, while Okhamandal is considered a separate unit for administrative convenience and is placed under a naib suba exercising the powers of a Suba in revenue matters and those of a Sessions Judge in judicial matters concerning the Waghers. He has a company of infantry under him with the rank of Major. All these five officers work under the Sar Suba.

239. These five districts are further divided into 33 Sub divisions and mahals or talukas and 9 peta mahals as shown below :—

District	Number of mahals	Number of peta mahals
1. Baroda	10	3
2. Mehsana	10	2
3. Navsari	8	...
4. Amreli	4	2
5. Okhamandal	1	2

(b) ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

240. Mr. S. V. Mukerjea worked as Sar Suba. Mr. R. S. Patil (Mane) acted for him during his absence on leave for about a month and a half.

241. The Sar Suba toured for 104 days and inspected one district office, one naib suba's office and nine mahal and one peta mahal offices.

Touring and inspection by the Sar Suba.

242. The following officers held the offices of the Subas of districts and the naib suba, Okhamandal :—

Baroda:— Mr. R. R. Pawar.
Mr. P. V. Gaekwad.
Mehsana :— Mr. V. Y. Kashalkar.
Mr. S. K. Nayampalli.
Navsari :— Mr. B. V. Desai.
Amreli :— Mr. P. V. Gaekwad.
Mr. R. R. Pawar.

Okhamandal :—Mr. K. M. Magbool Hasan.

243. The following table shows the touring and inspections by the Subas of the districts and the naib suba, Okhamandal :—

Touring and inspection by the district officers.

Serial number	District	Number of days of touring	Number of villages visited
1	Baroda	125	310
2	Mehsana	180	396
3	Navsari	120	230
4	Amreli	144	319
5	Okhamandal	122	45

244. The post of the Survey and Settlement Superintendent which was held in abeyance since April 1936 was revived in October 1936. The Palya Palak, Attached Estates, Compensation, Devasthan and Registration branches were transferred to the Survey and Settlement Superintendent.

Administrative changes.

245. The following table gives particulars regarding the disposal of work in the offices of the Sar Suba and Subas :—

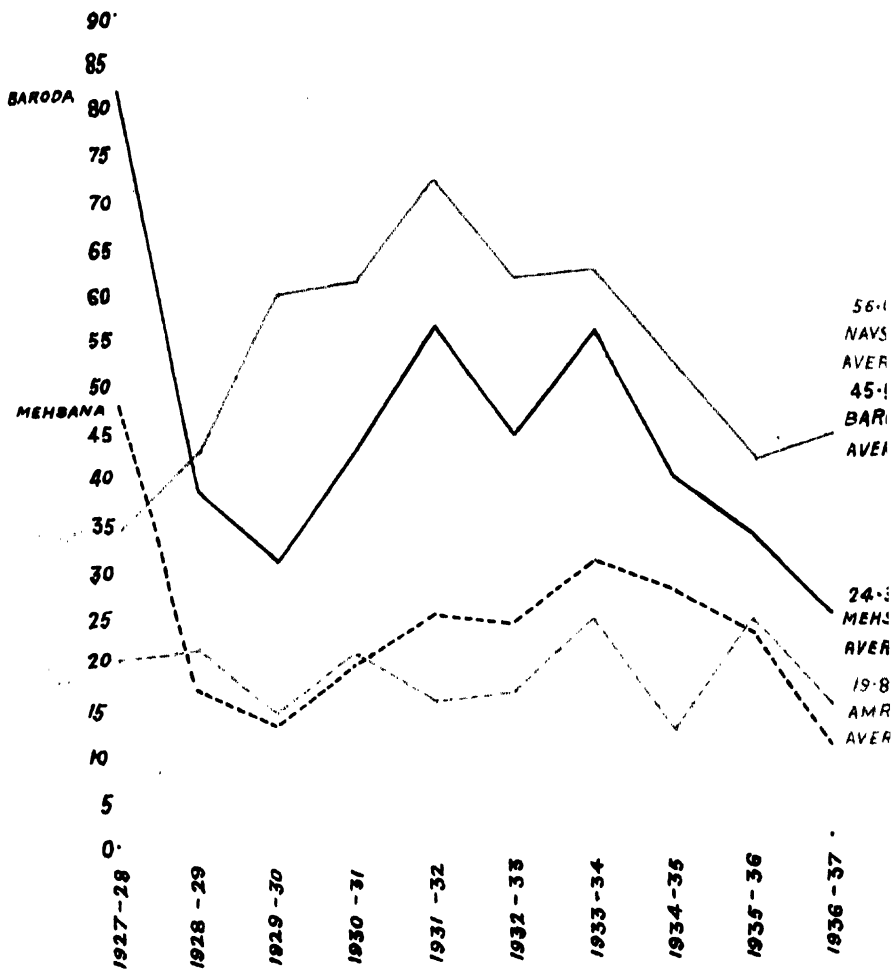
Name of the office	Arrears at the beginning of 1936-37	New cases received	Total	Cases disposed of	Arrears at the end of 1935-36
1. Sar Suba	211	15,358	15,569	15,367	202
2. Baroda district ...	232	14,849	15,081	14,853	228
3. Mehsana „ ...	428	11,514	11,942	11,382	560
4. Navsari „ ...	67	4,949	5,016	4,945	71
5. Amreli „ ...	23	3,383	3,406	3,377	29
6. Okhamandal ...	24	3,310	3,334	3,320	14
Total ...	985	53,363	54,348	53,244	1,104

(c) GENERAL CONDITIONS

246. The following table gives the figures of rainfall during the year and the preceding year with the decennial average :—

District	Decennial average Inches	1936-37 Inches	1935-36 Inches
1. Baroda	43.43	27.35	34.9
2. Mehsana	29.21	14.45	16.78
3. Navsari	51.27	42.62	47.53
4. Amreli	22.16	17.99	21.53
5. Okhamandal	17.36	19.42	28.89

GRAPH SHOWING VARIATION OF RAINFALL IN THE BARODA STATE FROM 1927-28 TO 1936-37



C.M. SHAH

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 COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE
 BARODA STATE

247. The following comparative statement gives the average yield of staple crops in annas, sixteen annas being taken as the standard:—

District	Rice		Bajri		Juar		Cotton	
	1936-37	1935-36	1936-37	1935-36	1936-37	1935-36	1936-37	1935-36
1. Baroda ...	7	10	11	10	9	9	10	12
2. Mehsana ...	1	2	4	10	4	9	4½	8
3. Navsari ...	7	11	8	10	10	11	10	10
4. Amreli ...	6	9	9	11	8	11	9	9
5. Okhamandal. ...	...	...	4	6	2	6	...	...

248. The following table shows the prices of agricultural produce during the year :—
Prices of food stuffs.

(The figures represent the number of seers sold per rupee;
seer = 40 tolas)

District	Rice		Bajri		Juar		Pulse		Wheat	
	1936-37	1935-36	1936-37	1935-36	1936-37	1935-36	1936-37	1935-36	1936-37	1935-36
1. Baroda ...	25	24	20	22	24	26	20	24	18	22
2. Mehsana ...	15	22	23	33	25	38	16	24	18	24
3. Navsari ...	20	22	17	20	23	24	13	18	16	20
4. Amreli ...	22	26	21	30	28	32	23	32	19	20
5. Okhamandal ...	13	12	23	23	27	29	17	13	17	19

(d) LAND REVENUE

249. The following table shows the total number of Government and alienated villages during the year with figures of the preceding year :—

District	1936-37			1935-36		
	Government	Alienated	Total	Government	Alienated	Total
1. Baroda ..	811	37½	848½	799	49½	848½
2. Mehsana ...	1,094½	60½	1,155	1,088½	66½	1,155
3. Navsari ...	956 + 0-10-4	28 + 0-5-8	985	956⅔	28⅓	985
4. Amreli ...	228	22	250	228	22	250
5. Okhamandal ...	42	3	45	42	3	45
	3,131½ + 0-10-4	151 + 0-5-8	3,283½	3,114⅙	169⅓	3,283½

The variation in the number of Government and alienated villages was due to the resumption of 12 alienated villages in the Baroda district and 6 in the Mehsana district.

250. The following table shows the area of land in the five districts :—

District	Area in bighas	
	1936-37	1935-36
1. Baroda	21,02,825	21,02,807
2. Mehsana	33,42,347	33,42,326
3. Navsari	19,72,091	19,72,101
4. Amreli	11,67,230	11,67,229
5. Okhamandal	3,06,023	3,06,019
Total	88,90,516	88,90,482

The slight difference in the area is due to corrections in survey papers and rectification of boundaries.

251. The following table shows the area of land relinquished and brought under cultivation during the year :—
- Relinquishment and occupation of land.

District	Land relinquished in bighas		Land brought under cultivation in bighas	
	1936-37	1935-36	1936-37	1935-36
1. Baroda ...	496	113	1,061	665
2. Mehsana ...	4,291	5,739	3,582	4,056
3. Navsari ...	1	57	854	1,118
4. Amreli ...	1,217	1,340	3,954	787
5. Okhamandal ...	2,182	989	731	288
Total ...	8,187	8,238	10,182	6,914

The above figures do not show much variation except in respect of relinquishment in Okhamandal, which shows a marked increase owing to continued depression and scarcity. In respect of occupied area, in Amreli Prant there is an increase particularly in Damnagar, Dhari and Khamba talukas.

252. The following table shows the total cultivable area in the five districts during the year :—
- Total cultivable land.

District	Cultivable area in bighas	Area occupied in bighas	Balance of cultivable land in bighas
1. Baroda	17,69,354	17,51,109	18,245
2. Mehsana	29,28,872	27,33,982	1,94,890
3. Navsari	11,50,752	11,36,373	14,379
4. Amreli	9,58,380	8,83,588	74,792
5. Okhamandal	2,44,975	1,71,660	73,315
Total ...	70,52,333	66,76,712	3,75,621

253. The following table shows the transfers of land by cultivators in the last two years :—

Reason for the transfer	1936-37		1935-36	
	Persons	Area in bighas	Persons	Area in bighas
1. Inheritance	8,748	1,40,466	8,292	1,47,664
2. Partitions	137	1,473	90	1,328
3. Gifts or exchange	266	2,941	260	2,620
4. Sale	9,471	84,721	8,175	76,751
5. Other causes	1,003	10,525	1,140	12,394
Total ...	19,625	2,40,126	17,957	2,40,757

Unfavourable monsoon followed by frost in some areas in January 1937 accounts for the increase in the number of transfers of land due to sale.

254. The following table gives particulars about land which passed into the hands of non-agriculturists and others:—

Nature of transfer	1936-37		1935-36	
	Persons	Area in bighas	Persons	Area in bighas
1 From agriculturists to agriculturists	6,205	51,442	5,396	49,220
2 From agriculturists to non-agriculturists	2,579	26,584	2,145	20,244
3 From non-agriculturists to agriculturists	1,055	10,477	1,037	11,630
4 From non-agriculturists to non-agriculturists	946	10,821	951	10,378
Total ...	10,785	99,324	9,529	91,472

More land continued to pass from agriculturists to non-agriculturists than from non-agriculturists to agriculturists.

255. The following table gives the figures of demand and realisation of land revenue proper and miscellaneous during the year:—
- Demand and realisation of land revenue.

(Figures are in lakhs)

District	1936-37			1935-36		
	Demand Rs.	Realisation Rs.	Percentage	Demand Rs.	Realisation Rs.	Percentage
1 Baroda ...	47.69	46.21	97.2	46.46	44.99	96.8
2 Mehsana ...	38.39	19.98	51.4	37.72	35.24	93.4
3 Navsari ...	20.17	20.01	99.2	19.86	19.75	99.4
4 Amreli ...	9.70	8.61	88.8	9.81	9.47	96.5
5 Okhamandal.	.47	.14	30.0	.47	.23	49.0
Total ...	116.42	94.95	81.7	114.32	109.68	95.9

The percentage of realisation is low in the districts of Mehsana, Amreli and Okhamandal. This is due to the suspension of recovery of land revenue dues on account of failure of crops.

256. The following table shows the revenue derived by the Government from income-tax and other taxes:—
- Income from taxes.

(Figures are in lakhs)

District	1936-37		1935-36	
	Demand Rs.	Realisation Rs.	Demand Rs.	Realisation Rs.
1 Baroda ...	2.28	1.99	2.70	2.63
2 Mehsana ...	2.22	1.74	2.26	2.18
3 Navsari ...	.68	.58	.86	.84
4 Amreli ...	.28	.23	.27	.27
5 Okhamandal ...	.08	.07	.69	.68
Total ...	5.54	4.61	6.78	6.60

The figures of demand are exclusive of the demand in the Petlad, Dabhoi and Vaghodia talukas of the Baroda district and the Mangrol taluka of the Navsari district, where the work of assessment could not be completed before the close of the year.

257. The following table shows the demand and realisation of local cess during the year:—

District	1936-37			1935-36		
	Demand	Realisa- tion	Percen- tage	Demand	Realisa- tion	Per- cent- age
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
1 Baroda ...	3,39,270	3,31,962	97·7	3,38,379	3,31,818	97·5
2 Mehsana ...	2,73,575	2,63,260	95·8	2,73,502	2,68,263	97·5
3 Navsari ...	1,68,568	1,67,899	99·6	1,75,590	1,74,548	99·4
4 Amreli ...	77,214	75,698	98·0	76,168	75,360	99·2
5 Okhamandal	5,233	3,914	74·0	5,335	4,220	79·0
Total ...	8,63,860	8,42,733	97·5	8,68,974	8,54,209	94·5

258. The following table shows the demand and realisation of miscellaneous revenue other than land revenue as compared with the preceding year:—

District	1936-37		1935-36	
	Demand	Realisation	Demand	Realisation
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Baroda ...	1,25,939	1,11,744	1,06,686	92,451
2 Mehsana ...	1,09,456	1,03,071	94,092	88,152
3 Navsari ...	50,447	48,622	61,106	60,015
4 Amreli ...	38,187	35,742	35,013	33,565
5 Okhamandal ...	1,161	1,150	917	907
Total ...	3,25,190	3,00,329	2,97,814	2,75,090

259. The following table gives the figures of past outstanding arrears, recoveries and sums written off during the year and past arrears unrecovered at the end of the year:—

(Figures are in lakhs of rupees)

District		Total old arrears at the beginning of 1936-37	Recovered or written off during 1936-37	Arrears at the end of 1936-37
1	Baroda ...	5.02	1.80	3.22
2	Mehsana ...	11.34	0.88	10.47
3	Navsari ...	5.02	2.92	2.10
4	Amreli ...	2.00	.38	1.63
5	Okhamandal ...	.40	.007	.38
Total ..		23.78	5.98	17.80

260. The following table shows the demand and realisation of the instalments of tagavi loans during the year:—

Demand and realisation of tagavi loans.

(Figures are in lakhs of rupees)

District		1936-37		1935-36	
		Demand	Realisation	Demand	Realisation
1	Baroda ...	1.96	.91	2.56	1.38
2	Mehsana ...	.66	.16	1.13	.64
3	Navsari ...	.69	.67	.30	.29
4	Amreli ...	.40	.33	.15	.10
5	Okhamandal ...	.81	.02	.43	.003
Total ...		4.52	2.09	4.57	2.413

261. The following table shows the amount of tagavi loans advanced during the year for agricultural purposes and for relief :—

Amount and purpose of tagavi loans.

Serial number	Purpose for which tagavi was advanced	Amount in rupees
1	Improvement of land	1,31,243
2	Purchase of cattle, etc.	1,98,788
3	Relief, maintenance, etc,	13,484
4	Wells	76,720
	Total	4,20,235

Rs. 89,573 were advanced as tagavi loans last year. The increase in the amount of tagavi in the year under review was due to partial failure of crops all over the State. Tagavi loans are usually advanced at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ interest, but owing to the successive bad seasons the rate of interest was reduced to 2% for small khatedars paying less than Rs. 50 as assessment.

262. The following table shows coercive measures adopted for the realisation of Government dues:—

Coercive measures.

Serial number	Nature of the measure	1936-37	1935-36
1	Notices	7,818	9,389
2	Fines	120	533
3	Sales of land	190	225
4	Sales of immovable property other than land.	148	334
5	Sales of movable property	104	70
6	Arrests	295	657
7	Attachment of barkhali land	9	33
8	Attachment of Sarkari land	4,573	7,953
9	Land made khalsa	1	1
10	Cases in which land was added to cultivable padtar for want of bidders.	53	55
11	Attachment of villages other than Government.	1	1
	Total	13,312	19,256

The decrease in the number of coercive processes is due to the timely relief in the form of remissions and suspensions granted during the year which obviated the necessity for coercive measures in a large number of cases. Coercive measures were taken against 13,312 khatedars out of a total number of 3,52,931 khatedars in the Raj. This works out to 3.7 per cent of the total number of khatedars. If 7,818 notices issued as reminders to pay up the dues be excluded, the number of khatedars against whom coercive measures were taken is reduced to 5,494 and the percentage works out to 1.5 per cent of the total number of khatedars as against 2.8 per cent in the preceding year.

(e) MISCELLANEOUS

263. The rainfall was deficient and irregular in all the districts. The season began well but the monsoon held off later on and caused anxiety. The situation was eased by the reappearance of rains which though belated were fairly well distributed and proved beneficial to the withering crops. But frost in the first week of January 1937 affected the yield of winter crops to some extent. The scarcity of fodder was felt in the Mehsana district. The combined effect of the low yield of crops and low prices affected the economic condition of the agriculturists.

264. To mitigate the distress caused by the adverse seasonal conditions, the Government Relief measures. sanctioned the following relief measures:—

- (i) Rs. 21,82,109 of land revenue were remitted and Rs. 7,55,650 were suspended;
- (ii) Rs. 3,500 were sanctioned from the Distress Relief Fund, as gratuitous relief to the poor and the destitute for maintenance;
- (iii) Rs. 1,50,000 were sanctioned as tagavi loans bearing interest at 2 per cent for khatedars paying an assessment of less than Rs. 50 for maintenance and purchase of cattle, agricultural implements, seeds and grass;
- (iv) Rs. 4,50,000 were sanctioned as tagavi loans at the usual rate of interest for khatedars paying an assessment of Rs. 50 and above;

- (v) tagavi rules were relaxed so as to make it possible for the poor to offer reciprocal securities in respect of the loans advanced to them;
- (vi) no fines were levied for unauthorised cultivation of Government waste land till 31-7-1937;
- (vii) free use of water was allowed to the khatedars from Government wells and tanks for irrigation purposes till 31-7-1937;
- (viii) all the villages of the Mehsana, Amreli and Okhamandal districts were exempted from payment of water rates for water taken from irrigation tanks of the Public Works department till 31-7-1937;
- (ix) the execution of decrees of revenue and civil courts against khatedars paying an assessment of less than Rs. 50 was suspended till 31-7-1937;
- (x) arrangements were also made to open relief works and to provide fodder for the cattle at a reasonable price. The panchayats were asked to arrange for the filling of water troughs for cattle.

265. Rs. 75 were sanctioned for gratuitous relief to the poor in Davdi, an inami village of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib in the Khed taluka of the Poona district. Relief measures on a small scale were also opened there.

266. Owing to scarcity of fodder in the Mehsana district a fund was raised to supply cheap grass to the people. Rs. 33,929-4-0 were subscribed in all. Grass was imported from Pardi and Damanroad and was sold at 13 depots opened for the purpose in different parts of the district. Approximately 80,609 maunds of grass were sold at the rate of Re. 0-8-0 per maund although its cost price was Re. 0-11-4 a maund. 5,288 persons from 331 villages took advantage of these depots. The deficit of Rs. 13,558-10-0 was met from the fund. The balance of Rs. 19,370-10-0 is reserved for relief on future occasions when need arises.

267. The activities of the Baroda Land Mortgage Bank, were first confined to the Karjan taluka. The Baroda Land Mortgage Bank. These were subsequently extended to the Dabhoi, Vaghodia and Sinor talukas in the preceding year. Padra and Sankheda talukas were taken up during the year under report. The bank lends money to agriculturists on the security of their lands; houses and gamthan lands are also accepted as additional security. The rate of interest is $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Loans are repayable in equal yearly instalments varying from 5 to 25 in number. The bank has advanced Rs. 2,82,325 so far to 153 persons accepting as security 5,570 bighas of land together with 141 houses and 15 house sites. Before advancing loans the bank uses its good offices with the creditors and persuades them to scale down the total debt. The bank has thus been instrumental in reducing debts by about Rs. 35,300.

268. A committee consisting of the Sar Suba (President), the Suba, Navsari district and Mr. R. V. Desai, the Registrar, Co-operative societies, was appointed to consider the measures needed to prevent the lands of the Raniparaj people from passing out of their hands. The report of the committee is awaited.

269. The question of relieving congestion in villages engaged the attention of the Government who have laid down the following principles for extension of gamthans:—

Extension of gamthan area.

- (i) where the village site area falls short of 30 bighas for a population of 700 or 43 bighas for 1000, the gamthan should be held to be insufficient;
- (ii) the Suba and the Sanitary Commissioner should inspect such villages and select suitable areas for expansion;
- (iii) the selected areas should be acquired and divided into convenient plots, with suitable building regulations;
- (iv) the vahivatdar should give the first choice to build to the owner of the land acquired and sell the rest of the plots at an upset price;

- (v) no kiraya should be payable for the first three years; half the kiraya should be charged for the next five years and full kiraya should be charged after eight years.

270. With the object of improving the general health of the people His Highness the Maharaja Saheb has been pleased to direct that every town having a population of 7000 or more should be provided with recreation grounds. Systematic steps are being taken in this direction.

271. A committee has been appointed to consider the question of standardisation of weights and measures.

272. Propaganda for the consolidation of scattered holdings is being carried on by officers during their visits to the villages in their jurisdiction. Their efforts have met with little success as will be seen from the following figures:-

Taluka.	Area of land consolidated (in bighas).
Kalol	41
Visnagar	50
Kadi	36

Total 127

273. The nursery of plants at the Amreli model farm issued 1,736 plants to private individuals for plantation. The people of Khambha and Dhari talukas planted 2,199 trees during the year. The Amreli prant panchayat has also grown 3,585 trees. As the soil of Dhari taluka is favourable to fruit tree plantation, propaganda was carried on to bring home to the people the facilities given by the Government for growing of fruit trees on waste lands and the financial help that could be had from the agricultural bank at Amreli. In Amreli and Dhari talukas 16 farmers applied for land for the purpose and availed themselves of the concessions granted under the rules.

1,378 fruit trees and 1,074 other trees were planted during the year in the Mehsana district.

274. A sanitation week was celebrated by the people of the Savli mahal. A baby show and health exhibition was held at Mandala, a village in the Dabhoi taluka. The Agricultural department took advantage of the occasion to demonstrate the use of improved implements and scientific manures. Among the villages selected for uplift work the village of Tandalja in Baroda mahal won the shield awarded for cleanliness. The taluka uplift association of Vaghodia held a panchayat week as usual and carried on the work of educating the members of village panchayats in their duties and of getting contributions from villagers for individual village works.

A health exhibition was held at Patan under the auspices of the Patan taluka "Arogya Mandal". Eight tanks were deepened by the people with their own manual labour in some villages of the Visnagar, Kheralu, Kadi and Kalol talukas, while works of public utility amounting to Rs. 12,000, 500 and 150 were carried out by the people of the Kalol, Kheralu and Patan talukas respectively. In some villages people repaired the village roads also.

Shrimant Yuvaraj Saheb was pleased to perform the opening ceremony of the sanitary exhibition and baby show which was held at Navsari under the auspices of Shri Chimnabai Sanitary and Nursing Association. Agricultural and sanitary exhibition and panchayat weeks were held in Palsana and Vyara talukas. The village people appear to be evincing great interest in such activities.

Health exhibition and baby shows were also organised at two places in the Amreli district.

B. Effects of legislation regarding tenancies and agricultural debts

275. The following laws are in force in the State relating to the above subjects :—

Laws in force affecting the kheduts.

1. The Record of Rights over Lands Act,
2. The Rent Regulation Act,
3. The Debt Conciliation Act,
4. The Ankadia Villages' Tenants Act,
5. The Debt Regulation Act.

Their working is reviewed in the following paragraphs:—

1. *The Record of Rights over Lands Act*

276. The Record of Rights over Lands Act is in operation in the Karjan taluka. Its working is still in an experimental stage and the question of extending it to other parts of the State has not been taken up.

2. *The Rent Regulation Act*

277. The absence of an enactment for securing fixity of tenure to tenants on a fair rent especially in the portions of the State occupied by backward communities was long felt. To meet this need the Rent Regulation Act was passed on 1st March 1934 and was applied to Vyara, Mahuva, Songadh and Mangrol talukas of the Navsari district. With further experience of the working of the Act it was extended in 1936 to Sankheda taluka and 30 villages of Tilakwada petamahel. It may be noted that even where the Act has been applied, it applies only to backward communities specified in the Act.

278. The main features of the Act are:—

Main features of the Act.

- (i) A tenant, who has been cultivating a holding continuously for five years preceding the application of the Act, is alone recognised for relief under the Act;
- (ii) Rent can in no case exceed five times the assessment and the naib suba is authorised to fix a fair rent on application by the tenant;
- (iii) The tenant cannot be ejected so long as he pays the rent in time and does not do any act of waste in the land;
- (iv) If the khatedar wants the land for cultivation by himself, he can be given possession of the land, on condition that the land is not rented by him to somebody else within three years.

279. The following table shows figures of applications received and disposed of under the Act:—

Various types of cases filed under the Act.

Serial No.	Type of cases	1936-37				1935-36			
		Arrears	Cases received	Total	Disposed of	Arrears	Cases received	Total	Disposed of
1	Ejectment of tenants by land holders	29	167	196	179	18	218	236	207
2	Restoration of possession of land holders	35	31	66	59	5	118	123	88
3	Suits for arrears of rent by land holders	402	554	956	916	186	853	1,019	638
4	Modification of rent	...	18	18	14	7	5	12	12
5	Fixing of rent	1,046	515	1,561	1,448	1	1,525	1,526	522
	Total	1,512	1,285	2,797	2,616	217	2,719	2,936	1,467

280. In regard to lands of superior quality, the prevailing rents were not more than five times the assessment and consequently few applications were received in respect of such lands. As regards lands of an inferior type, applications were received in large numbers except in Songadh taluka where the people are too backward to avail themselves of the benefits of the Act.

281. The Act has had one important effect. Superior holders have themselves, in many cases, voluntarily fixed reasonable scales of rent based on its provisions. It may also be noted that in a large proportion of cases, naib subas have fixed rents with the consent of all parties.

3. *The Debt Conciliation Act*

282. The Debt Conciliation Act came into force from 9th July 1936. The primary object of the Act is to reduce the burden of agricultural indebtedness and to effect conciliation of agriculturists' debts amicably. The Act is applicable to debtor agriculturists only, whose annual agricultural income does not exceed Rs. 750 or those out of whose total income of Rs. 750 the agricultural income is not less than Rs. 500. The amount of debt for which conciliation is sought should not be less than Rs. 100 and more than Rs. 25,000. The Act is at present applied to certain selected areas—Sankheda, Sinor, Karjan and Mahuva talukas.

283. The Debt Conciliation Boards set up under the Act consist of a president with usually four members—two from the moneylender class and two from the landholder class. The vibhag naib suba works as president of the Board. The Board meets once or twice in a month according to the volume of work and examines the accounts produced and attempts to compose debts amicably. If both parties fail to come to a settlement, the Board files the application. If the creditor refuses to accept a settlement considered reasonable, a certificate is issued to the debtor and the creditor loses his right to costs and to interest exceeding 6 per cent in subsequent civil suits. If the creditor fails to present himself or does not produce his accounts within the given time, the debt becomes extinguished.

284. The following table shows the work done by the three Debt Conciliation Boards from the time of their inception to 31st July 1937:—

Work done by the
Debt Conciliation
Boards.

Name of the Board	Applications			Amount of demand for which conciliation was sought	Amount of demand for which amicable settlement was made	Actual amount of settlement for demand shown in the preceding column
	Receipts	Disposal	Arrears			
1. The Baroda division Debt Conciliation Board for Karjan and Sinor talukas	70	61	9	2,49,948-2-10	24,632-0-0	17,423-0-0 70.7 %
2. The Vyara division Debt Conciliation Board for Mahuva taluka	117	42	75	97,166-9-1	3,202-3-6	2,100-0-0 65.6 %
3. The Dabhoi division Debt Conciliation Board for Sankheda taluka	20	1	19	68,480-9-9	...	...

The Baroda, Vyara and Dabhoi Boards began work from September 1936, October 1936 and April 1937 respectively.

285. As the Act is still in its infancy no definite opinion about its working can be given at present. Effects of the Act. It is hoped that, as its advantages are realised, more agriculturists will seek relief under it. To enhance the usefulness of the Act, the question how far the activities of these Boards can be co-ordinated with those of

the Land Mortgage Bank is being considered. The chief difficulty is that the persons who seek relief from Conciliation Boards do not apply to the Land Mortgage Bank for loans or are not in a position to comply with its bye-laws. The Boards have, however, been instructed to make alternative compositions of debts, for immediate settlement as also for long term redemption, so that debtors wishing to be relieved of their debts may be induced to seek the aid of the Land Mortgage Bank.

4. *The Ankadia Villages' Tenants Act*

286. To safeguard the interests of the tenants in the Thakarati villages and to regulate the relations between the Ankdedars of such villages and their tenants, the Ankadia Villages' Tenants Act was enacted on 12th April 1934. It is applicable to 33 villages in the State. The Rules under the Act were promulgated on 20th September 1934.

287. The Act operates only in respect of persons, who have been themselves, or through persons from whom they have lawfully derived their right been, in possession of land as tenants, since the year 1920 A. D. The Act prohibits the Ankdedar from levying any tax, cess or other impost not connected with land from the tenants. The tenant can be ejected from the land only if he fails to pay rent continuously for two years, commits acts of waste, denies the title of the Ankdedar, alienates the tenancy rights unauthorizedly, or sublets his land without the written permission of the Ankdedar. The rights of the tenants are heritable. If a tenant considers that the rent which he pays or is asked to pay is excessive he can apply to the divisional naib suba to fix a fair rent. The naib suba, after making the inquiry with the help of assessors, fixes a fair rent and the period for which such rent is to continue in force. Alteration in the rent is only made after the expiry of the period so fixed, but the tenant can apply for reduction of rent during the fixed period if the land has permanently deteriorated without his own fault. On the other hand, the Ankdedar is also allowed to apply for enhancement if the land be permanently improved by him. The Sar Suba is the appellate authority over the decisions of the naib suba.

288. The following table shows the file and disposal of cases under this Act during the last two years:—

Cases filed under the Act during the last two years.

Serial No.	Type of cases	1936-37					1935-36				
		Arrears at the end of 1935-36	New cases received	Total	Disposal	Arrears	Arrears at the end of 1934-35	New cases received	Total	Disposal	Arrears
		APPLICATIONS FROM THAKORES									
1	For restoration of possession of land	...	5	5	5	...	...	8	8	8	...
2	For fixing the rent	...	48	48	48	...	...	3	3	3	...
3	For recovery of arrears of rent	...	24	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
		APPLICATIONS FROM TENANTS									
4	For restoration of possession of land	...	62	62	62	...	...	155	155	155	...
5	For fixing the rent	...	12	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	151	151	151	...	...	166	166	166	...

5. Agriculturist Debt Regulation Act

289. The Agriculturist Debt Regulation Act came into force on 26th December 1935. This Act is intended to give relief to indebted agriculturists with due regard to the interests of creditors. It enables courts

- to examine the history of the whole debt, re-open transactions and, on equitable considerations to fix the amount due; and
- to decree repayment in convenient instalments, having regard to the circumstances of each case.

290. The legislation was enacted to give protection to

the smaller agriculturists as, owing to

Object. the fall in prices, the real burden on

them had nearly doubled. Relief is to be given only to agriculturists whose income from lands is Rs. 750 a year or below. Where an agriculturist derives income from other sources than agriculture, such income should not exceed one-third of his total income and the total income itself from all sources should be Rs. 750 or below a year.

291. The Act has been freely availed of by agriculturists.

Work done. During the year and a half that the Act

has been in force, 7,924 suits under the Act were disposed of in the courts of the State. Some of the suits were compromised. In the remaining cases, the court granted relief by reducing the amount claimed after checking the accounts, and fixing convenient instalments for repayment. It is found that about 7,506 agriculturists got relief under the Act. The following table shows the number of agriculturists of different communities who took advantage of the Act:--

S. No.	Name of the caste	Number of persons who received relief
1	Patidar	2,821
2	Talabda Koli	1,177
3	Baria	523
4	Mahomedan	504
5	Rajput	500
6	Bhil	390
7	Brahmin	453
8	Dhed	187
9	Barot	177
10	Patanvadia	72
11	Rabari	67
12	Wagher	46
13	Bania	49
14	Others	540
	Total	7,506

In the year 1936-37, 5,316 suits were disposed of under this Act.

292. It should be emphasised that this legislation is purely temporary to meet conditions of exceptional hardship caused to the smaller agriculturists by the serious fall in prices. The Government expect that, with a return to normal conditions, the necessity for interference with the ordinary credit machinery will disappear.

C. Administration of Land

(a) SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT

293. The post of Survey and Settlement Superintendent was held by Mr. S. V. Mukerjea from 1-8-1936 to 27-11-1936 and Mr. V. Y. Kashalkar from 27-11-1936 till the end of the year under report.

294. Two sessions of the class for training revenue clerks, talatis and tajviydars in survey work were held during the year, followed by an examination at the end of each session. The results were as follows :—

Session	Attended by			Test passed by						Remarks
	clerks	talatis	tajviydars	class candidates			ex-candi- dates			
				Head clerks	Talatis	Tajvij- dars	Talatis	Tajvij- dars		
1st session from 23-11-36 to 22-2-37	...	31	5	...	16	5	3	...		
2nd session from 1-3-37 to 31-5-37	5 head clerks	28	5	5	22	5	5	...		

295. Five officers appeared at the examination for naib subas in survey and settlement work, held in November 1936. All of them passed the test.

Examination for
naib subas in survey
settlement work.

296. The period of the current settlement of the talukas noted on the margin expired at the end of July 1937. The revision settlement of these talukas was postponed for a period of five years.

Padra } Baroda.
Sinor. }
Vyara }
Songadh } Navsari.
Navsari. }
Damnagar } Amreli.
Ratanpur. }

297. In the off rainy season the staff prepared registers and other papers of forty-eight villages of Vyara and twenty-eight villages of Padra in addition to other routine work.

Tapasni during
monsoon.

298. As original field books get torn by constant use, it has been decided to have copies made of them. The talukas of Baroda and Petlad have been taken up first. So far sketches of 9,206 survey numbers have been copied out. This brings the total number copied to 70,870 sketches.

Copying of old field
books.

299. Jamabandi of 6 villages was sanctioned according to survey rates and survey rates were declared in three matadari Ankadia villages.

Jamabandi and
declaration of rates.

300. The number of tumars pending with the technical side of the record office at the close of the previous year was 1,720. These together with 3,759 received during the year had to be dealt with. Out of this number, 3,826 tumars were finally disposed of and 1,653 remained pending disposal. In addition to this 586 boundary papers remained pending.

Correction work.

301. Copies of 649 sheets of the village maps, 28 taluka maps, 14 prant maps and 3 Raj maps were supplied to mahals and other offices.

Map work.

302. The number of encroachments pending at the close of the previous year was 1,518. During the year 306 new encroachments were detected. Out of the total number of 1,824 cases, 923 have been disposed of by the Revenue department leaving a balance of 901.

City survey mainten-
ance work.

303. The Photo Zinco Press at Poona finished 20 sheets of outline survey maps which were pending at the end of the previous year, and also 15 sheets of Kodinar, Dhari and Vyara which were sent to them during the current year.

304. No civil suit was filed this year. The civil suit which was pending at the end of the previous year was decided in favour of Government.

305. The total expenditure of the Survey department was Rs. 75,656-7-8 as against Rs. 84,271-5-2 in the previous year. Miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 4,690-15-3 as shown below:—

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
Copying fees	...	...	937-	7-	9
Survey fees for sanads	...	...	1,447-	8-	0
Sundry	...	...	2,305-	15-	6

4,690-15-3

306. Mr. A. H. Tayabji, Mr. C. V. Bhatt and Mr. K. F. Campwalla, probationers in the Revenue department, were trained in survey work during the year.

(b) BARKHALI

307. Three village cases were disposed of during the year. The following table shows the details of these cases:—

Serial No.	Name of the village with taluka	Substance of the order
	Madapur, taluka Padra ($\frac{1}{2}$ portion)	Resumed. The widow and her two daughters are each given maintenance allowances of Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 a month respectively. The daughters will get the allowance till they marry.
	Chandansar, taluka Sidhpur (1/9 portion)	Resumed. The claimant was given a lump sum of Rs. 1,634-14-8.
	Multhania, taluka Chanasma	Resumed.

308. The following table shows the disposal of cash allowances and vatan claims :—

Cash allowances and
vatan claims.

Year	Claims		Claims continued	Claims disallowed	Claims purchased	
	Number	Amount Rs.	Amount Rs.	Amount Rs.	Number	On payment of Rs.
CASH ALLOWANCES						
1936-37	63	20,990- 6- 2	5,807- 3-10	15,183- 2- 4	3	2,704- 9- 0
1935-36	32	15,230- 4- 0	5,472- 4- 0	9,758- 0- 0	...	...
VATAN						
1936-37	7	3,669- 8- 3	3,601-13- 4	67-10-11	...	...
1935-36	4	5,456-10- 1	5,290- 6- 3	231- 8- 0	...	...

309. 226 claims relating to settlement of barkhali lands came up for consideration by the department during the year. In 113 cases, land measuring 496-3 bighas and assessed at Rs. 1,242-14-0 was resumed.

310. In all, 56 cases of succession to barkhali land came up for disposal as against 34 in the last year. The total amount of fines and "nazarana" levied came to Rs. 330-10-7.

311. The department passed orders about revising the ankado of 5 farta ankadia villages. This resulted in an increase of Rs. 1,911 a year in the ankada. One farta ankadi matadari village was resumed under the orders of Government.

312. Thirteen fouzimbodala cases were disposed of by the department and as a result there was a saving of Rs. 487-6-0 a month.

313. Mulgiras lands were purchased with a view to satisfy the claims of the creditors of the girasias themselves. 57-10 bighas of these lands were purchased for Rs. 1,426-4-0.

314. The claims of 6 creditors of the mulgirasias, which amounted to Rs. 1,991-1-3, were compounded for Rs. 1,414-13-3. This amount was paid to the creditors of the girasias out of the sale price of the lands purchased by Government. The girasias gained by these transactions an amount of Rs. 576-4-0 which is about 29 per cent of the total amount that was to be paid to their creditors.

(c) GIRAS

315. The Giras Adhikari inquires into and passes decisions in succession cases and miscellaneous claims. He also carries on correspondence with the Residency, other departments of the State and the Girasias. He represents the State, and conducts appeal cases, in the Residency.

316. The following table shows the details of the work done by him during the year :—

Serial No.	Nature of work	Cases pending from the last year	New cases	Total	Cases disposed of during the year	Cases pending at the end of the year
1	Succession cases	13	55	68	50	18
2	Miscellaneous claims	8	16	24	21	3
3	Residency references	3	107	110	108	2
4	Giras Adhikari's appellate work	22	8	30	30	...
	Total ...	46	186	232	209	23

317. The Giras Adhikari conducted 4 appeals in the Residency. Out of these 1 was remanded to the court of Mandwa, 1 was accepted and the remaining 2 were accepted with modifications.

(d) BOUNDARY BRANCH

318. Mr. Shankerbhai P. Desai was in charge of the Boundary branch.
Personnel.

319. The following statement shows the important items of work done during the year :—
Work done.

Serial No.	Nature of work	Last year's work	This year's work
1	Boundaries surveyed:—		
	(a) in number	129	...
	(b) in miles	132½	...
2	Boundaries, verified and settled	173	40
3	Boundaries inspected	18	33
4	Cases in Boundary Commissioner's court		
	(a) conducted	2	...
	(b) pending	2	3
5	Boundaries demarcated	42	...
6	Copies of maps and field books prepared and supplied to other offices	631	645
7	Boundaries inspected by local officers	936	993

320. No boundary was surveyed during the year as the joint survey of the whole of the Baroda Bombay frontier was completed during the preceding year. The staff of the surveyors was utilised in remeasuring the boundaries. The surveyors of the boundary branch checked and verified measurements of 155 boundaries and as corrections in the verification papers were found necessary, 8 boundaries were remeasured jointly with the British surveyor.

321. The three cases noted on the margin were pending in the court of Boundary Commissioner. No case was taken up for hearing this year.

- (1) Pahadia (Dehgam) vs. Lihoda (Sabarkantha).
- (2) Jivajini Muwadi (Dehgam) vs. Vatwa (Sabarkantha).
- (3) Jambugoral (Baroda) vs. Rustompura (Kaira).

322. An appeal was filed against the Boundary Commissioner's decision in the Ranoli-Khanpur boundary case. The assistant Sar Suba, Boundary branch, discussed the question with the British delegate on the

An appeal preferred with result most favourable.

date of hearing and effected a compromise by which bighas 3-12-16 out of bighas 4-3-12 were admitted to belong to the Baroda Government.

323. 22 meetings were arranged for the erection of stones, and repairs to boundary marks. 14

Results of meetings for repairs to boundary marks.

cases were disposed of. The remaining cases were postponed on account of the failure of parties to attend the meetings or to bring the materials necessary for the erection of stones, etc.

324. 4 meetings were held with the Superintendent, Land Records, Ahmedabad, 2 with the District

Meetings with representatives of other States.

Deputy Political Agent, Sadra division, Sabarkantha Agency, and 2 with the District Deputy Political Agent, Rewa-kantha Agency, for the settlement of boundary disputes. Encroachments on the boundary of Limbodra-Dhola Kuva were removed.

325. The dispute about the ownership of lands in the Navsari station yard was settled at a

Land in the Navsari station yard.

meeting held with the British delegate. The ownership of the Baroda Government was admitted.

(e) RAILWAY DEMARCATION OFFICE

326. Mr. Shankerbhai P. Desai continued to work as Railway Demarcation Officer.

Personnel.

327. For reasons mentioned in the report for the last year, the Kuranga Okha section of the Jam-

Kuranga Okha section of Jamnagar Dwarka railway not demarcated.

nagar Dwarka railway has not yet been demarcated. To expedite the work, drawings for the land in possession of the railway administration have been supplied to the railway authorities. The work will be taken up next year.

328. Work on this section had been held up owing to differences of opinion between the Relinquished lands on Baroda-Godhra chord line. B. B. & C. I. Railway authorities and the Railway demarcation officer. The Senior Government Inspector for Railways who was deputed by the Government of India to settle the dispute made recommendations which have been accepted by both sides. Demarcation on the basis of the settlement will be taken up soon.

329. The demarcation of the Anand-Cambay section which was put off till the question about lands to be relinquished on the Baroda-Godhra chord line was finally settled will be commenced during the next working season.

330. During the year under report, the work of amalgamation of land relinquished by the Railway administration was taken in hand on the Mehsana-Patan section which was demarcated in the preceding year.

331. During the year under report, the land to be relinquished by the Railway administration was agreed upon and the boundary marks re-erected.

Khijadia-Dhari line demarcated.

(f) COMPENSATION

332. The compensation branch was under the Sar Suba Control. from the beginning of the year to 27th November 1936. It was then transferred to the Survey and Settlement Superintendent.

333. The naib subas continued to assess compensation for lands acquired for the general use of the public. The vahivatdars exercised the powers of naib subas in regard to acquisition of lands for feeder roads in their talukas. The work of acquiring properties in Baroda city for roads and other improvements, which was formerly done by the City Improvement Trust, was carried out by the city vahivatdar under the supervision of the Suba, Baroda district.

334. The following table shows the number of cases disposed of and other details pertaining to it :—

Details of work.

Serial No.	Name of the district	Number of cases disposed of	Area of land acquired		Kothali santh	Amount of award Rs.	Area of land given in exchange		Amount awarded for property other than land Rs.
			Sim land bighas	Gamthan sq. ft.			Sim bighas	Gamthan sq. ft.	
1	Baroda ...	656	434	80,346	...	96,317	...	2,178	32,755
2	Mehsana ...	41	40	17,805	...	3,207	...	...	339
3	Navsari ...	409	178	21,289	...	43,899	...	...	3,848
4	Amreli ...	87	97	14,400	...	1,843	...	...	532
5	Okhamaudal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total for 1936-37	1,193	749	1,33,840	...	1,45,266	...	2,178	37,474
	Total for 1935-36	1,494	909.5	1,17,814	Kothali santh Rs. 117-4-9. Lump sum Rs. 381+10	1,68,188	56	10,041	49,432

335. Out of 1,193 cases that were disposed of, awards were accepted in 1,183 cases and the claimants resorted to civil courts in 10 cases.

Civil suits.

(g) ATTACHED ESTATES

336. The attached estates branch continued under the Sar Suba till 27th November 1936, when it was transferred to the Survey and Settlement Superintendent.

Control.

337. The following table shows the number of estates under attachment during the year and the causes that led to their attachment :—

Estates under attachment and their causes.

Serial No.	Cause of attachment	Estates under attachment at the beginning of the year	Estates under attachment at the close of the year
1	Under the Guardian and Wards Act	89	91
2	Mortgaged to the Government as security for loans	7	5
3	Attached for arrears of revenue	57	44
4	Attached owing to disputes among holders	10	13
5	Attached owing to mismanagement of temples or alienations of devasthan lands	125	141
6	Attached pending mutation of names	26	19
7	Attached for protection of Government shares	11	12
8	Attached for other reasons	85	85
	Total	410	410

338. The following table shows the number of estates under attachment, their annual demand, collection and arrears for the year as compared with the preceding year :—

Year	Num-ber of estates	Demand			Collection		
		Past	Current	Total	Past	Current	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1936-37	410	3,76,936	5,85,324	9,62,260	65,590	4,67,737	5,33,327
1935-36	410	4,25,289	6,28,870	10,54,159	1,24,119	5,35,004	6,59,123

Year	Arrears			Over-realisation		
	Past	Current	Total	Past	Current	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1936-37	3,11,441	1,20,488	4,31,929	520	2,476	2,996
1935-36	3,01,679	97,036	3,98,715	511	3,168	3,679

The arrears during the year have increased owing to relief granted by the Government for damage caused by frost.

339. The following table shows the number of years for which estates have remained under attachment :—

Under one year	Number of estates under attachment for more than							
	one year	two years	three years	four years	five years	ten years	fifteen years	Total
39	41	44	24	37	103	63	59	410

D. Other sources of Revenue

(a) EXCISE

340. The Excise department was under the control of the Sar Suba during the year.
Control.

341. The excise revenue was derived from the following sources:—

Sources of excise
revenue.

- (i) manufacture and sale of country liquor; and
- (ii) sale of
 - (a) foreign liquors,
 - (b) spirits,
 - (c) spirituous preparations,
 - (d) toddy, and
 - (e) intoxicating and poisonous drugs.

342. The contract for the manufacture and supply of country liquor in Baroda, Mehsana and Navsari districts is given on the contract distilling and separate shop system. The contract for Amreli district is given on the district monopoly system with minimum guarantee for still-head duty and fixed licence fee.
Distilling contracts.

343. The Alembic Chemical Works Co., Baroda, have the contract for manufacture and supply of country liquor to the shops in Baroda and Mehsana districts, for a period of five years from 1-4-1936; and Messrs. Dorabji Naoroji and Sorabsha Adarji & Co., that for supply of liquor in Amreli district including Okhamandal mahal for a period of three years from 1-4-1936. Messrs. Gyara, Tata and Daboo supply liquor to the shops in the Navsari district.
Contractors.

344. The contracts given for selling country liquor in individual shops of Baroda, Mehsana and Navsari districts expired by the end of March 1937. These shops were again auctioned for a period of one year from 1-4-1937. The shopkeepers were not allowed to sell liquor below the fixed minimum price which consists of the duty and cost price of liquor. The selling price was fixed at Rs. 15 per gallon of 25° U. P. for the shops in the Baroda city.
Contracts for the
sale of country liquor.

345. The following table shows the excise revenue of the year:—

Excise revenue.

Serial number	Item	1936-37	1935-36
1	Manufacture and sale of country liquor	17,63,599	17,51,131
2	Duty and licence fee for the sale of foreign liquor including rectified and denatured spirits and spirituous preparations	76,617	68,526
3	Sale of toddy	5,05,094	4,64,544
4	Sale of intoxicating and poisonous drugs	71,643	74,660
5	Miscellaneous	22,999	12,414
	Total ...	24,39,952	23,71,275

346. The following table shows the demand, collection and arrears of excise revenue:—

Demand, collection and arrears.

District	Demand	Collections			Current arrears	Surplus to be adjusted next year
		Excess collections of the last year (adjusted in this year)	Collections made during the year	Total		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Baroda ...	8,68,517	1,930	8,55,697	8,57,627	13,082	2,192
Mehsana ...	2,35,176	222	2,25,679	2,25,901	9,275	...
Navsari ...	13,40,256	1,087	13,23,500	13,24,587	16,389	719
Amreli ...	24,983	...	30,356	30,356	...	5,373
Okhamandal.	1,676	...	1,481	1,481	195	...
Total...	24,70,608	3,239	24,36,713	24,39,952	38,941	8,284

The current arrears include an amount of Rs. 16,519 to be paid by the British Government as refund of duty on hemp drugs imported into the State during the year.

347. The following table shows the number of shops:—

Shops.

District	Country liquor shops		Toddy shops		Foreign liquor shops		Total	
	1936-37	1935-36	1936-37	1935-36	1936-37	1935-36	1936-37	1935-36
Baroda ...	179	180	20	20	12	11	211	211
Mehsana ...	143	159	...	...	5	9	148	168
Navsari ...	278	285	251	252	5	5	534	542
Amreli ...	24	24	...	...	1	1	25	25
Okhamandal.	3	3	...	...	1	...	4	3
Total...	627	651	271	272	24	26	922	949

348. The following table gives information relating to offences against the Abkari Act:-

District	Offences pending at the end of the last year	Offences detected during the year	Total	Convictions	Acquittals	Pending	
Baroda ...	33	617	650	610	18	22	
Mehsana ...	54	565	619	534	44	41	
Navsari ...	22	319	341	326	6	9	
Amreli ...	...	9	9	6	2	1
Okhamandal...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total {	1936-37	109	1,510	1,619	1,476	70	73
	1935-36	86	1,363	1,449	1,275	65	109

(b) OPIUM

349. Opium revenue was derived from the following sources :—

Sources of the
opium revenue.

- (i) profit on opium issued for local consumption;
- (ii) licence fee charged on the sale of opium; and
- (iii) miscellaneous receipts.

350. The State has the monopoly for the manufacture of opium on "Bengal system". The issue rate of opium was Rs. $37\frac{1}{2}$ per seer of 40 tolas. Licence fees were charged over and above the issue rate on a graduated scale, as shown below:—

<i>Sale in seers</i>	<i>Fees to be charged per seer</i> Rs.
Below 100	7
100-150	9
Above 150	10

351. The contracts given for the retail sale of opium expired by the end of March 1937. The licences were renewed for a period of one year.

352. Poppy was cultivated in 450 bighas as in the previous year. The juice tendered by the cultivators was 59 maunds as against $75\frac{1}{2}$ maunds in the previous year. The cultivators were required to sell their produce to the Government, and were paid Rs. 4 per seer for the best quality of juice.

353. The following table shows the quantity of opium issued from the Sidhpur depot :—

Year	Pounds
1936-37 	6,280
1935-36 	3,740

The consumption of opium was 6,208 lbs. as against 6,651 lbs. in the previous year.

354. The following table shows the revenue derived from this source :—
Revenue.

Year			Cost of production	Amount realised from the licensed vendors	Profit to the State
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1936-37	...	...	58,684	2,77,690	2,19,006
1935-36	...	...	65,012	2,99,319	2,34,307

(c) CUSTOMS AND PORT DUES

355. The revenue from customs is derived from the following sources:—
Revenue from customs and port dues

- (i) Customs duties at Chandod.
- (ii) Sea customs and port dues in Amreli district including Okhamandal mahal.
- (iii) "Armar cesses" in Navsari district.
- (iv) Protective customs in Mehsana, Amreli and Okhamandal districts.

The total revenue derived from all these sources was Rs. 13,90,337 as against Rs. 16,61,151 in the previous year. The decrease was chiefly under customs revenue realised at Okha port.

356. Protective customs continued to be levied in Mehsana and Amreli districts. The income from this source was Rs. 17,965. The expenditure incurred on collection was Rs. 44,781.

(d) EXCISE DUTY ON MATCHES

357. In co-operation with the Government of India, excise duty on matches continued to be levied on the same scale as in the previous year. Of the three factories in the State, Levy of excise duty on matches.

- (i) the Datar match factory, Petlad,
- (ii) the Maharaja match factory, Baroda, and
- (iii) the Anant match factory, Billimora,

the third was closed and the second worked only for a short period. The Datar match factory at Petlad worked for the whole year.

358. The following table gives information relating to the Manufacture and manufacture and issue of matches :—
issue of matches.

Name of the factory	Balance at the end of the last year Gross	Matches manufactured during the year Gross	Total Gross	Matches issued during the year Gross	Balance at the end of the year Gross
The Datar match factory, Petlad	71,340	7,10,218	7,81,558	7,54,593	26,965
The Maharaja match factory, Baroda	1,950	553	2,503	2,503	...
Total	73,290	7,10,771	7,84,061	7,57,096	26,965

359. The following table shows the demand, collection and arrears of the revenue from matches:—
Demand, collection and arrears.

Name of the factory	Arrears at the end of the last year	Demand	Total	Collection	Arrears
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
The Datar match factory, Petlad	1,51,366	7,89,858	9,41,224	7,27,411	2,13,813
The Maharaja match factory, Baroda	32,375	2,593	34,968	34,968	...
The Anant match factory, Billimora	24,838	...	24,838	16	24,822
Total	2,08,579	7,92,451	10,01,030	7,62,395	2,38,635

The arrears of Rs. 2,13,813 of the Datar match factory, Petlad, were due to three months' time being allowed to the factory for payment of duty. Steps were taken to auction the Anant match factory at Billimora for recovering the arrears against it.

18 A. R.

360. The Baroda Government received Rs. 1,92,627-12-7 as their share in the common pool of matches excise duty, for the year ending March 1937.

Baroda Government's share in matches excise duty.

(e) EXCISE DUTY ON SUGAR

361. The State levied excise duty on sugar produced within its limits. The rate of duty was Rs. 2-0-0 per cwt. The Gaekwar Sugar Works and Distillery at Gandevi manufactured sugar. The factory commenced work from 11th December 1936.

Levy of excise duty on sugar.

362. The factory manufactured and issued 20,707 Bengal maunds of sugar. The duty amounted to Rs. 23,113. Rs. 20,428 were recovered and Rs. 2,685 remained in arrears as they were due to be paid in August 1937.

Revenue.

(f) SALT

Salt (Common)

363. The salt arrangements in Baroda, Mehsana and Navsari districts continued as in the previous year.

Salt arrangements.

364. The inspection fee of Rs. 200 was paid to the Baroda Government by the Resident for the monthly inspections of two industrial concerns, namely, (i) the Baroda Chemical Works, Baroda, and (ii) the Petlad Turkey Red Dye Works, Petlad. Duty free salt is allowed to be used for industrial and chemical purposes in these factories. A similar concession was also extended to another concern known as the Sayaji Dye Works, Petlad, during the year.

Inspection fee.

365. The monopoly of the salt depots in five villages of Kodinar taluka has been given by auction for a period of three years from 1-8-1935 for Rs. 2,524. No salt was manufactured in Kodinar during the year. Out of the last year's balance of 1,07,688 maunds 16,680 maunds of salt were consumed and 49,408 maunds were washed away. This left a balance of 41,600 maunds at the end of the year.

Salt consumption in Kodinar.

366. The right to collect salt in 12 salt beds in Okhamandal mahal continued with the Okha Salt Works Co., Ltd. The following table shows the amount of salt produced and consumed during the year:—

(Figures are in maunds)

Year	Balance of the last year	New salt produced	Total	Consumption					Balance at the end of the year
				Exported to Bengal	Exported to Kathiawar and Maldiv	Locally consumed	Spoilt at Mithapur	Total consumption	
1936-37	4,69,504	32,81,040	37,50,544	28,42,952	31,080	2,744	1,77,744	30,54,520	6,96,024
1935-36	1,84,912	24,84,720	26,69,632	21,79,016	17,696	2,240	1,176	22,00,128	4,69,504

367. According to the agreement with the British Government the State received an amount of Rs. 5,68,426 from the Government of India as refund of duty calculated on the consumption of salt in the State.

Share of Baroda Government in duty on salt.

Salt (denatured)

368. Denatured salt was supplied for agricultural purposes only in the Navsari district. Only one permit was issued for 300 Bengal maunds of salt.

Supply of denatured salt for agricultural purposes.

(g) COTTON TRANSPORT

369. The Cotton Transport Act has been applied to Navsari and Baroda districts. Four check stations were maintained on the eastern boundary of the Songadh taluka to prevent the entry of inferior West Khandesh cotton into Navsari district. Ten permits were issued for the import of 480 maunds of cotton into the protected zone. Four general permits were given to the mills of Baroda city to import 13,522 bales of cotton into the Mahi-Narmada zone.

Operation of Cotton Transport Act.

(h) STAMPS

370. Revenue from stamps is derived from the following sources:—

Revenue.

- (i) sale of
 - (a) court fee stamps;
 - (b) non-judicial stamps;
- (ii) special levies; and
- (iii) miscellaneous receipts.

The total revenue derived from these sources was Rs. 10,47,539 as against Rs. 11,30,235 in the preceding year. The decrease is due to fall in number of registrations.

371. The expenditure incurred under the head of stamps was Rs. 1,16,836 as against Rs. 82,865 in the previous year. The increase is due to refund of full amount of court fees in respect of civil suits filed under the Agriculturists Debt Regulation Act.

372. The following table gives information relating to cases referred to the High Court for elucidations under the Stamp Act:—

Year	Cases pending at the beginning of the year	Cases referred to during the year	Total	Cases decided during the year			Cases pending decision at the close of the year
				Opinion of the department upheld	Set aside	Total	
1936-37	6	37	43	28	5	33	10
1935-36	8	34	42	27	9	36	6

CHAPTER VIII

DIAMOND JUBILEE COMMEMORATION FUNDS

373. Rules were framed during the year for the administration of the Diamond Jubilee Trust fund of one crore of rupees, created at the time of the Diamond Jubilee of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb. A Trust Board was constituted with the Dewan as president. The Board consists of 10 officials, 6 representatives of the district local boards and the Legislative Council and 2 members nominated from backward classes and areas, and the Development Commissioner as Secretary. The amount available for grants this year was Rs. 3,51,424. A preliminary meeting of the board was held and requisitions for grants from the district committees were considered, keeping in mind the main object of the fund, which is that such grants should supplement the efforts of the State and panchayats in the field of village reconstruction.

374. After meeting the expenses of the Diamond Jubilee celebrations from the contributions made by the public, another fund called the Diamond Jubilee Peoples' Village Uplift fund was created. The fund consists of Rs. 6,58,986-12-6. Rules for its administration were also framed. A committee with the Dewan as President and one official and 39 non-official members was formed, under the rules, for the distribution of grants to villages. The committee framed a ten year programme of grants, all villages being divided into 10 sections, beginning with the least populated ones. The grants are paid to village panchayats towards works of public utility.

CHAPTER IX

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

A. Local Boards

375. Local boards include both the district boards and the village boards. The village boards were first established in the year 1891 and the district boards in the year 1904.

376. There was no change in the constitution of the district boards. The Subas continued to work as presidents. The mahal boards were presided over by mahal vahivatdars and the village panchayats by the patels.

Vice-presidents of the district boards were non-official members elected by the general body.

377. The main source of income of these bodies is from a cess, called local cess, which is levied at the rate of one anna a rupee of land revenue. In addition, the Government assign to village panchayats the revenue derived from ground rent, the sale of fruits, fuel trees and cattle pounds.

378. The following table shows the demand and realisation of local cess during the year as compared with those of the preceding year:-

Serial No.	Name of the district	1936-37			1935-36		
		Demand	Collection	P. C.	Demand	Collection	P. C.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
1	Baroda ...	3,39,270	3,31,962	97·7	3,38,379	3,31,818	98·5
2	Mehsana ...	2,73,575	2,63,260	95·8	2,73,502	2,68,263	98·8
3	Navsari ...	1,68,568	1,67,899	99·6	1,75,590	1,74,548	99·4
4	Amreli ...	77,214	75,698	98·0	76,168	75,360	98·9
5	Okhamandal ...	5,233	3,914	74·0	5,335	4,220	79·1
	Total ...	8,63,860	8,42,733	97·5	8,68,974	8,54,209	98·3

379. The income of the local boards decreased from Rs. 19,38,750 to Rs. 18,78,841. This was due to a fall in the income realised from miscellaneous sources. The expenditure showed a corresponding fall from Rs. 20,73,868 to Rs. 19,08,595.

380. Rs. 4,22,780 were spent on civil works as against Rs. 4,35,496 in the preceding year. The details are given below:—

Serial No.	Items	1936-37	1935-36
1	Communications	1,57,524	1,46,523
2	Buildings	95,595	72,090
3	Water supply	1,65,101	2,01,142
4	Other works	4,560	15,741
	Total	4,22,780	4,35,496

381. The quinquennial programme for the construction of village wells, started in the year 1931-32, continued to be in operation. Village wells. At the beginning the programme included 533 wells. 16 new wells for Okhamandal and 12 for the Baroda district were added, thus raising the total number of wells to 561. Out of these 7 were completed before the framing of the programme and 108 were dropped. Of the remaining number, 437 were completed and 9 were in progress at the end of the year.

382. In the villages where potable water could not be tapped even at great depth by the sinking of ordinary wells, attempts at boring tube wells have proved successful. In the Mehsana district 64 borings were finished and 21 were in progress in the year. The total expenditure for boring works was Rs. 12,371 as against Rs. 30,619 in the previous year, one half of which was contributed by the Government. In the Baroda district all the 115 wells taken up for boring were completed. Out of these, 19 were done during the year, 12 proving successful. The total amount spent was Rs. 11,032 one half of which was contributed by the Government.

383. The programme of feeder roads, which was commenced in the year 1929, was in progress. The total number of roads sanctioned was 152 with a length of 469 miles. Of these 104 roads covering a length of 257.7 miles were completed, and 20 roads covering a length of 73.32 miles were in progress. The Government bear half the cost of culverts and the total cost of compensation for the land acquired for the roads. The expenditure incurred so far by the district boards on the scheme comes to Rs. 8,39,455 of which the Government grant amounts to Rs. 3,36,638.

384. As usual, the panchayats were inspected by the Sar Suba, naib panchayat adhkari, naib subas, vahivatdars, inspecting auditors and the superintendent, panchayat branch.

385. To enable panchayats to realise their budgetted income fully and to reduce expenditure, detailed lines were laid down for inspection.

Lines for inspection of accounts laid down.

386. Every village with a population of 500 and above has a panchayat of its own. The total number of village panchayats at the end of the year was 2,103. The number of members on these bodies varies from 6 to 15 according to population, there being one member for every 250 persons. Two-thirds of the members are elected and one third nominated. The patel of the village is the ex-officio president and the local school teacher is invariably a nominated member.

Number and constitution of village panchayats.

387. To encourage village panchayats to undertake works of public utility of a permanent nature, the Government contribute annually an amount equal to that which the village panchayats raise by taxation and contributions from the public. Village panchayats took advantage of this concession and a sum of Rs. 25,222 was contributed by the Government during the year.

Government contribution.

388. In addition to the above concession, the Government advance loans to village panchayats for works of public utility up to five times their annual income on the security of their share in the local cess.

Government loan.

389. During the year, no village panchayat exercised civil and criminal powers in respect of matters pertaining to local self-government.
- Civil and criminal powers.

B. "A" Class municipalities

THE BARODA CITY MUNICIPALITY

390. The area of the Baroda City Municipality is 8.25 square miles and the population according to the census of 1931 was 1,09,639.
- Area and population.
391. Mr. Motilal C. Desai, continued to work as President of the Corporation. Mr. A. S. Pradhan worked as the vice-president and chairman of the managing committee. Mr. R. S. Kanungo officiated as Municipal Commissioner.
- Personnel.
392. There was no change in the constitution of the municipality. The total number of councillors was 36 of whom 24 were elected and 12 nominated. Of the nominated members, one-half were officials and the rest non-officials.
- Constitution.
393. The Corporation held 34 meetings and disposed of 1,020 cases.
- Meetings held by the Corporation.
394. Including the Government grant of Rs. 1,50,000, the income of the municipality was Rs. 11,16,243 against Rs. 10,65,183 in the preceding year showing an increase of Rs. 51,060. This was due to enhanced income from terminal tax, house tax and other miscellaneous sources.
- Income.
395. The expenditure of the municipality was Rs. 10,36,601 against Rs. 12,42,014 showing a decrease of Rs. 2,05,413. This was due to decreased expenditure on administration, roads and water-works.
- Expenditure.
396. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 6-11-0 against Rs. 6-14-0.
- Incidence of taxation.
397. The system of self-contained wards, introduced last year, continued to work satisfactorily. Besides contributing to the general efficiency of the working of the municipality, it helped the timely recovery of taxes. At the start, the
- Working of the ward system.

city was divided into six wards, but in light of the experience gained, two smaller wards were amalgamated.

398. The municipality provided six new recreation grounds
Recreation grounds. in the city in the year.

399. The income from water rate was Rs. 1,80,863 as
Water supply. against Rs. 1,93,613, showing a decrease
of Rs. 12,750. This was due to non-recovery of past arrears. A scheme for supplying water with an adequate pressure from the Sayaji Sarowar is under consideration.

400. The revenue derived from the drainage cess was
Drainage. Rs. 20,476 as against Rs. 20,562. The
expenditure on drainage was Rs. 1,09,859
as against Rs. 7,692 showing an increase of Rs. 1,02,167. This
was due mainly to the construction of new drainage lines.

401. The expenditure on lighting increased from Rs. 79,819
Lighting. to Rs. 84,266. The increase was due to
the completion of the electrical lighting
programme for the remaining part of Fatehpura and other
bye-lanes of the city.

402. The expenditure on roads fell from Rs. 4,40,874 to
Roads. Rs. 2,16,573. The fall is apparent as
heavy expenditure was incurred last
year for asphaltting roads.

403. To create an enlightened civic sense among the
Propaganda. people, leaflets were published on im-
portant subjects. A series of lectures
were also arranged. Chief among these were :—

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Leclurer</i>
(i) City construction	Mr. V. V. Vadnerkar
(ii) Malaria and how to control it	Dr. C. M. Dighe
(iii) Creation of civic sense	Mr. Bhailal J. Patel
(iv) Municipalities in foreign countries	Mr. Natwarlal S. Parikh
(v) Small pox	Vaidya Chunilal Revashanker

The annual Baby Week was held as usual and was highly educative in its effects.

OTHER MUNICIPALITIES

404. The number of "A" class municipalities was 10.

The number of "A"
class municipalities.

405. The constitution of these municipalities remained unchanged. The municipalities of Patan, Navsari and Amreli enjoyed the right of electing their presidents. In other places, the divisional naib subas worked as presidents of the municipalities in their respective divisions. All municipalities had elected vice-presidents.

406. The total income of all the municipalities was Rs. 6,01,238 as against Rs. 5,76,843 in the preceding year. The increase was due to enhanced income under various heads.

407. Municipalities derive their income mainly from house tax or octroi or both. As the levy of octroi discourages trade, municipalities have been asked to replace it by other forms of taxation.

408. The total expenditure of these bodies was Rs. 7,01,322 as against Rs. 6,82,222. The increase was due to the expenditure on drainage works in the Navsari municipality.

409. The main expenditure of these bodies was on lighting, water supply, drainage, conservancy and roads.

410. The incidence of taxation per head of population in the municipal towns was as follows:—

Serial No.	Name of the town	Incidence
		Rs. as. ps.
1	Petlad	2- 8-3
2	Dabhoi	1- 6-5
3	Mehsana	3- 7-5
4	Patan	2- 5-7
5	Visnagar	2- 1-5
6	Sidhpur	2- 0-1
7	Navsari	5- 1-1
8	Gandevi	2- 0-9
9	Billimora	2-12-3
10	Amreli	1-13-5

The incidence was highest in Navsari and lowest in Dabhoi.

411. Among important works investigated or undertaken in the year, the following deserve mention :—

Navsari district

- (i) The anti-malarial campaign in Navsari, Gandevi and Billimora;
- (ii) The asphaltting of the road from the Navsari station to the tower;
- (iii) A rat destruction campaign by the Billimora municipality as a precaution against the spread of plague.

Baroda district

Projects for water works to Petlad and the electrification of the town.

Amreli district

Construction of a vegetable market at Amreli as a private venture with a municipal licence.

412. In addition, schemes for water-works at Sidhpur, Amreli and Dabhoi and for recreation grounds and parks in all municipal towns with a population of 7,000 and above, were under consideration.

413. To guide town development on sound lines, the Government sanctioned special staffs for conducting surveys and preparing schemes of extension for all towns in Baroda and Mehsana districts. An establishment is already at work in Navsari district.

414. To improve the efficiency of the staff employed by panchayats and municipalities, a class was held at which training was given to 21 clerks working under these bodies.

415. The municipalities were inspected by the Sar Suba, the Subas, naib subas, the Sanitary Commissioner and the local board auditors, as usual. Under orders of the Government, the Sar Suba carried out a special inspection of the municipalities of Dabhoi and Navsari.

416. To ensure proper recovery of revenue and to check unnecessary expenditure, detailed principles for the inspection of the accounts of these bodies were laid down.

Principles of inspection of accounts.

417. The contribution of Rs. 14,675 made by "A" class municipalities to the Medical department for medical aid was continued for a further period of three years.

Contribution for medical aid.

C. "B" Class municipalities

418. The number of 'B' class municipalities remained the same as in the last year. They were 31 in all, 12 in the Baroda district, 10 in Mehsana, 4 in Navsari, 3 in Amreli and 2 in Okhamandal.

The number of 'B' class municipalities.

419. The constitution of these bodies remained unchanged. The mahal vahivatdars presided over all of them except at Variav, where there was a non-official president appointed by the Government. The vice-presidents were elected from the members.

Constitution.

420. The total income of the 'B' class municipalities from the local cess, government subsidies, rates, taxes, etc., was Rs. 3,48,726 as against Rs. 3,57,832 in the preceding year. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 3,54,953 as against Rs. 3,75,003.

Income and expenditure.

421. The house-tax or octroi is the main source of income of these bodies; besides this, income is derived from the sale proceeds of grass and fruits of trees on the Government land and ground rent, etc. The Makarpura and Attarsumba municipalities received grants from the Government to supplement their income.

Sources of income.

422. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Re. 1-5-0 in the Baroda district, Re. 1-4-8 in the Mehsana district, Re. 1-5-11 in the Navsari district, Re. 1-2-0 in the Amreli district and Re. 0-15-2 in the Okhamandal, the minimum being Re. 0-9-8 at Dharmaj and the maximum being Rs. 2-6-7 at Sankheda.

Incidence of taxation.

423. Only 7 municipalities have water-works. Schemes
 Water-supply. for water-works at Dwarka and Beyt in
 the Mehsana district, are under consideration.

424. The Vyara, Songadh and Kathor municipalities car-
 Anti-malarial work. ried on the anti-malarial work with
 satisfactory results.

425. These institutions were inspected by the Sar Suba,
 Inspection. the Subas, the naib subas, the Sanitary
 Commissioner, the malaria medical
 officer, and the local board auditors, as usual.

CHAPTER X

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

A. Agriculture

426. The department of Agriculture continued to be in charge of Mr. R. G. Allan.
Personnel.

For efficient working, two territorial divisions were created from November 1936, Northern and Southern. The Meh-sana and Amreli districts were placed in the former and the Baroda and Navsari districts in the latter. Mr. C. V. Sane was entrusted with the Southern Circle and Dr. V. N. Likhite with the Northern.

427. The Commissioner of Agriculture continued to represent the Baroda State on the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.
Representation on the Indian Central Cotton Committee and Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

428. The basic problem in agriculture is how to bring the farmer into touch with the work done on the demonstration farms and how to make him familiar with improved seeds, methods of cultivation and of scientific collection of manure recommended for adoption. A solution of this is attempted on a systematic plan. In every district, areas are selected for intensive propaganda. The intensive areas are divided into units of 20 to 24 villages, each unit again being divided into sub-units of 7 or 8 villages. Each unit is in charge of an overseer and each sub-unit of a Kamgar assisted by fieldmen, all trained on the Government farms. The Kamgar and party go round the sub-unit villages frequently and carry out on agriculturists' farms selected experiments as an object lesson to villagers, besides instructing them in efficient methods of collecting manure and distributing seeds, improved implements, etc. In the areas outside the intensive zones, graduate assistants tour according to a settled programme giving itinerant cart

demonstrations showing to villagers the use of improved seeds and implements and teaching them methods of collecting and preserving manure, etc.

In Baroda district there are now 5 intensive units, in Mehsana 3 and in Amreli 2. The number of villages coming under the intensive scheme is 240. It is hoped to extend intensive propaganda to other villages as trained personnel becomes available.

"Cart demonstrations" were given in 57 villages in Baroda district, 45 in Mehsana and 30 in Amreli.

429. A scheme for investigation of a suitable type of cane for Gujarat financed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research began to operate from November 1936, with the appointment of a cane chemist on the Vyara Sugarcane Farm.

Two schemes (i) a Joint Plant Puller scheme, and (ii) Improvement of Dholleras cotton in Amreli and Mehsana districts were sanctioned by the Indian Central Cotton Committee. The first was worked conjointly by Bombay Presidency and Baroda State for $5\frac{1}{2}$ months and the results communicated to the Indian Central Cotton Committee. The increase in yield was 13% over the non-pulled area. The Dholleras improvement scheme was begun in May 1937, with the appointment of an assistant plant breeder at Amreli and a junior assistant at Jagudan. Technically, the scheme is controlled by the Cotton Breeder at Viramgam, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Northern Circle.

In addition to the above, the following Indian Central Cotton Committee schemes continued in operation :—

- (i) Cotton Root Rot Research scheme.
- (ii) Cotton seed distribution scheme.
- (iii) Goghari survey in Navsari district.
- (iv) Plant Puller propaganda scheme.

430. The activities of the department are classified as below :—

Activities of the department.

(A) Agriculture

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| (a) Southern Circle | } (i) Farms and experiments.
(ii) Propaganda and extension.
(iii) Additional schemes.
(iv) Education. |
| (b) Northern Circle | |

- (B) Animal Husbandry and Veterinary relief.
- (C) Horticulture.
- (D) Research.
- (E) Rural Reconstruction.
- (F) Agricultural Engineering.
- (G) Marketing.

(A) AGRICULTURE

(A) *Southern Circle*

431. The monsoon commenced in the second week of June 1936, with a weak current; but fairly good rain from the third week onwards gave a vigorous start to the Kharif crops. The current having almost failed in the latter part of the season caused the crop conditions to vary from tract to tract. In both the districts, the rainfall was below normal to an extent of about 25%.

The crops like paddy, bajri, millets and pulses entirely dependent on rain water suffered. The September rain gave a good start to cotton crop but the November rain marred prospects to some extent. A cold wave in the first week of January affected the cotton crop to a certain extent in Navsari district, Baroda being saved from any extensive damage.

432. There was no serious insect trouble except the hardy annual 'katras' which caused damage especially to sesamum; 'mashi' in cane also caused considerable damage in Baroda.

Rust on wheat was very severe except in spelt types. In Navsari, 'Ratda' on Juwar and ginger rot caused damage.

(i) Experimental Farms

(a) *Baroda Farm*

433. An area of 20 acres adjacent to the Farm has been added to the existing 68 acres for seed multiplication.

434. The experimental work during the year included the cultural, varietal and manurial trials in wheat, bajri, groundnut, tobacco, soya-beans and onions. This year experimental work was overhauled completely and has been put down on a more modern and systematic manner to secure correct results for statistical interpretations.

The outturns of some of the important crops are as stated below :—

Serial No.	Crop	Yield in lbs. per acre		
		Maximum	Minimum	Average
1	Cotton	308	263	285
2	Bajri	1,821	1,028	1,424
3	Wheat	1,455	214	1,031
4	Onions	20,909	(area only one acre)	
5	Tali	458	Do.	

435. Various new implements have been introduced and tried. Hyderabad and Suttlej ploughs, Implements. Akola hoes, nor-cross and chaff cutters have been found very effective and are accepted for propaganda. The Commissioner of Agriculture has designed a new 'Baroda' hoe and cultivator. It is a three-in-one implement and has been appreciated by the cultivators as shown by the heavy demand. It is locally manufactured by the Sayaji Iron Works.

436. The farm supplied 16,615 lbs. of seed for different crops.
Seed supply.

(b) Vyara Farm

437. This farm has an area of about $27\frac{1}{2}$ bighas, with Area, soil and object. black kyari soil. The main object is the investigation of canes suitable to Gujarat. Paddy is a rotational crop.

438. A number of varieties of canes obtained from Coimbatore and elsewhere were compared with local ones as also the influence of Outline of work. early and late planting. 9 types of paddy early and mid-season ones were tried. Spacing and planting method with K 79 was tried with the result that closer planting with more seedlings was found advisable giving maximum yield of 2,439 lbs.

The result of yields is as below :—

Serial No.	Crop	Area	Yield in lbs. per bigha
1	Sugarcane	8- 0	1,032-16
2	Paddy	13-17	27-35

439. Sanctioned by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, a chemical section was added in November 1936.
Chemical Laboratory.

(c) *Vesma Cotton Farm*

440. This farm was started from 1st May 1937 with an area of 106 bighas on medium black soil with a view to supplying pure 1027 A. L. F. seed to farmers.
Area, soil and object.

441. Trials and reproductions of certain groundnut types, a large area for general and pedigree seed production of 1027 A. L. F. cotton, and green manuring trials are included in the cropping scheme.
Outline of work.

442. The expenditure and receipts of all the three farms are as tabulated below :—

Expenditure and income.

Serial No.	Farm	1936-37		1935-36	
		Expenditure Rs.	Receipts Rs.	Expenditure Rs.	Receipts Rs.
1	Baroda Farm	32,720- 8-1	5,301- 5-6	23,707-9-4	5,595-12-8
2	Vyara Farm	7,086-11-5	3,148-15-9	8,119-2-1	1,804- 1-7
3	Vesma Farm	17,513- 2-5	...	...	...

(ii) Propaganda and extension
(a) *Baroda district*

443. An apprentice class to obtain trained men for the intensive units was organised on the Training to the staff. Baroda Farm from 15th July to 15th October 1936.

444. With the selection of trained men, five units comprising 100 villages began to operate from the middle of December 1936. Intensive units. These units had been fixed at Bhatpur, Dabhoi, Vaghodia, Karjan and Vaso; Bhadrans and Kosindra were added later. An overseer was placed in charge of each unit. There are three sub-units in each and each sub-unit consisting of 6 villages was controlled by a Kamgar.

(a) Societies to acquaint cultivators with the agricultural improvements were organised by the Agriculture department. 106 villages have formed such societies.

(b) Field tests were put up in sugarcane, wheat, B. D. 8 cotton, T 21 and K 79 paddy; so also cultural and manurial trials. 49 such tests were arranged. These were, however, put into operation before the unit development started.

(c) Improved types of implements were introduced. 198 demonstrations in implements were conducted, and the total number of implements sold was 84. Two depots have been opened, one at the Baroda Farm and the other at Vaso to meet the demands created by propaganda.

445. A specially designed cart for touring equipped for demonstration outfits went round areas outside the units. 5 itinerancies from 16th January to 6th June were made, visiting 57 villages. Free distribution of 1323 packets of seed and manures and 54 implement demonstrations were made. About 30,000 persons took part in the cart programme. Itinerant cart touring.

446. As a remedy against the annual Katras scourge, a destruction campaign was launched at Kural in Padra taluka in this season. 109 lanterns and 4 patromaxes were used in an area of 625 bighas from 22nd June to 23rd July 1937. As a result of this, 4½

crores of katras were destroyed and further, hand picked efforts of school boys and villagers destroyed about $11\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs. The effect of this was estimated at a saving of 75% of the crop as compared to the surrounding tract where there was heavy damage.

(b) *Navsari district*

447. The intensive propaganda for 1027 cotton was taken up by opening 8 seed stores for mass distribution of pedigree and pure seed. The quantity of seed sold was 4,60,521 lbs. in 1936-37. Further purity and supply of seed in future will be maintained by the Vesma Farm.

448. The distribution of other seeds taken up was that of Budh-perio juwar and groundnuts to an extent of 1130 lbs. Besides 796 packets of sulphur were distributed for juwar smut.

Paddy and cane tests were arranged in Gandevi taluka, Poona furnace and pans for gul making introduced, sulphur dusting against mango hoppers demonstrated and remedial tests against ginger rot put into operation.

(iii) *Additional Schemes*

(a) *Plant Puller propaganda scheme in Navsari and Baroda districts*

449. Sponsored by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, this scheme is intended to introduce a specially designed 'Puller' with an object of eradicating spotted boll worms in cotton areas by pulling out the stalks along with the roots and thus cutting out the early feeding material on which the pest thrives before the main cotton crop is established. Baroda Plant Puller Officer with 10 assistants (Kamgars) worked up an area of 1,00,000 acres in addition to the previous year's 1,47,000 acres and sold 4,052 pullers. In Navsari, the non-graduate assistant with 10 Kamgars worked up 1,44,000 acres, same as last year, and sold 1,563 pullers. The percentage of up-rooted area was 75% in the Baroda area in which work began last year, 45% in the new area and 40% only in Navsari. The scheme sanctioned for 2 years has terminated but an extension has been sanctioned by the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

(b) *Joint Plant Puller yield test scheme*

450. In co-operation with the Bombay department of Agriculture a number of trials were made in cotton to find out the increase in the out-turn due to the clean up of cotton stalks with the pullers. A junior supervisor with 5 Kamgars carried out 90 tests in 18 villages combined with the observations in the area done by the senior supervisor; 13% increase in cotton outturn was recorded due to use of pullers. The scheme lasted for 6 months involving an expenditure of Rs. 1,022-10-9. The experiments will be repeated as the season affected the full reliability of the results.

(c) *Goghari Survey Scheme in Navsari district*

451. In order to check the increasing mixture of inferior Goghari cotton in the usual superior strain of 1027 A. L. F. an annual survey of cotton area was instituted in 1935. During the year under report, 63,372 bighas in 115 villages were surveyed showing only about a quarter per cent mixture. The scheme has proved successful owing to the influence of the Cotton Control Act in preventing admixture.

(d) *Seed Distribution Scheme in Navsari district*

452. A five years' seed storage scheme to help in the extension of 1027 A. L. F. cultivation was sanctioned by the Indian Central Cotton Committee and came into operation from 16th April 1934. During the year 8 depots were opened and 4,60,521 lbs. of seed sold.

453. To examine the possibilities of cigarette tobacco cultivation, a curing barn was built on the area of a cultivator at Ramol in Petlad taluka at a cost of about Rs. 1,300. A curing expert was supplied by the department. Tobacco from about 5 bighas was cured, the results being sufficiently attractive to induce the cultivators to take up the cultivation of 'Harrison Special' on 20 bighas this year and to erect their own barn.

(iv) Agricultural education

454. An important event was the opening, by Shrimant Yuvraj Pratapsinh Raje, of the Sheth Agricultural Institute at the Baroda Farm with a donation of Rs. 50,000 given by Mrs. Dosabhai Maganlal. The Agricultural Class was transferred to the institute.

455. The Agricultural class at the Baroda Farm was held from 17th June 1936 to 19th April 1937. Agricultural school. Out of 100 applications received, 48 applicants were interviewed and 25 selected.

456. A number of subjects – rural sanitation, co-operation, practical training in agriculture, oil engines and tractor, smithy and carpentry – are included in the course and the students are taken on tour to Poona and other places of agricultural interest.

The instructional course was thoroughly overhauled by the Commissioner of Agriculture and altered to ensure a systematic one suited to making the student an intelligent practical farmer. An intensive course for a year and a number of short courses are held.

457. A consolidated library from various sections has been established in the institute, with a Library and museum. committee to look after the proper organisation, selection and purchase of books. Arrangements are made to put up a small agricultural museum with a view to making the institute a fully equipped training ground in agriculture in the State.

458. This section has been maintained, as an educative adjunct to the school, with a small stock of Poultry section. of white leghorn. The strength of the birds at the end of the year was 45.

459. The total expenditure of the Southern Circle was Rs. 82,618-7-7 and the receipts were Rs. 8,564-6-0 for the year 1936-37. Expenditure and receipt of the Circle.

(B) Northern Circle

460. The monsoon commenced from 18th June in both the districts. There was a long break between July and September, and shortage of late rains in Amreli produced general water scarcity and was detrimental to Kharif crops in both the districts. Season and crop conditions.

Cold spell was severe on Mehsana side and it also continued for a longer period. The crops like cotton, tobacco, etc., that had escaped from shortage of rains suffered from this catastrophe to an extent of 60% on the Jagudan Farm, while in the district some fields totally failed.

461. There was trouble of "katras" and Bor borer in Mehsana district only. Rust caused heavy damage in both the districts.

Pests and diseases.

(i) Farms and experiments

(a) Jagudan Farm

462. The area of the farm, 30 bighas, has been extended to 66 bighas for experiments and seed multiplication. The soil is sandy loam.

Area, soil and object.

463. Increase in manure being a sheer necessity under any seasonal conditions, the station started collecting manures by (i) urine earth, (ii) pit, and (iii) monsoon composts. The increase by three methods is from 1620 mds. to 4140 mds.; or per animal from $202\frac{1}{2}$ mds. to $517\frac{1}{2}$ mds, i. e., an increase of 155%.

Manures.

464. Field experiments on cotton, groundnut, juwar, bajri, and wheat were carefully laid out on a replicated basis and were subjected to statistical analysis. The majority of the experiments were of varietal nature. The average yield of some of the important crops are as tabulated below:—

Serial No.	Crop	Area in acres A. G.	Yield in lbs. per acre		
			Maximum	Minimum	Average
		JAGUDAN FARM			
1	Cotton	2- 4	1,981	373	727
2	Wheat	5-29	2,235	330	1,380
3	Juwar	11-28	1,472	126	201
4	Bajri	9-12	2,419	166	604
5	Groundnut ...	0-15	980	619	620

(b) *Amreli Farm*

465. Amreli Farm with an area of 106 bighas represents the medium black soil of the tract. The object is to try important crops on experimental basis and seed multiplication.

466. To overcome the deficiency of farm yard manures, collecting manure by (i) urine earth, (ii) pit, and (iii) monsoon compost methods was practised which markedly increased the stock from 937 mds. to 2,725 mds. or per animal from 234 mds. to 454 mds., i. e., an increase of 95%.

467. The experiments were laid out more systematically on a modern basis, but this being the first year, the results cannot be decisive. Trials for at least 3 years are necessary. The crops included in the experiment were cotton, groundnut, bajri, wheat and sugarcane. Akola 10 and big Japan groundnuts, Pusa 4 and 165 wheat and P. O. J. 2878 cane gave promising results, but the last one had low quality of gul.

The average yield of some of the important crops are as below :—

Serial No.	Crop	Area in acres	Yield in lbs. per acre		
			Maximum	Minimum	Average
		AMRELI FARM			
1	Cotton ...	9-4	509	82	292
2	Bajri ...	4-34	1,061	452	773
3	Juwar ...	4-38	1,072	410	717
4	Wheat...	3-12	2,056	827	1,280
5	Groundnut ...	6-30	1,374	212	678
6	Sugarcane (gul)..	0-30	9,715	1,330	6,040

468. The expenditure and receipts of the Jagudan and Amreli Farms are as stated below:—

Expenditure and receipts.

Serial No.	Station	1936-37		1935-36	
		Expenditure Rs.	Receipts Rs.	Expenditure Rs.	Receipts Rs.
1	Jagudan ...	10,671-7-4	1,946-4-0	9,365-11-0	1,798-5-0
2	Amreli ...	9,747-0-2	3,136-8-5	6,679- 3-5	3,079-9-9

(ii) Propaganda and extension

(a) *Mehsana district*

469. Trained kamgars were selected from the apprentice class and placed in charge of units. Intensive units. There are no overseers as in Southern division. 12 units were fixed in 4 talukas, each unit having six villages, thus making a total of 72 in all. Better farming society was formed in each village and through this medium, propaganda in seeds, implements, crop tests, etc., were carried out.

470. The cart started touring from 25th February and terminated on 12th June having completed Itinerant cart tours. 4 circuits covering 43 villages. Societies for better farming were formed in almost all the villages. More than 6,000 farmers took keen interest in the cart programme.

As a result of this demonstration, improved implements were supplied to the farmers.

There was also heavy demand for seed amounting to 9,592 lbs. of different crops. There was free distribution of literature and seed and fertilizer packets.

471. Seed and implement depots have been opened at Kalol and the Jagudan Farm. Wheat bins are in construction at the Jagudan Farm and a big stock of juwar and wheat seeds is stored to reach the demand of cultivators.

(b) *Amreli district*

472. On lines similar to Mehsana district, 8 units were taken on hand with the appointments of Intensive units. trained kamgars comprising 52 villages in three talukas, Damnagar, Amreli and Kodinar. Better farming societies were formed in all the villages; and due to intensive efforts, 193 field demonstrations were held and in most villages manure collection on a systematic scale was undertaken by agriculturists. At the end of the year 148 farmers produced 619 cartloads of farmyard manure.

473. Three itinerancies only were made as the programme began very late from 15th April, visiting Itinerant cart tours. 30 villages outside the 'unit' areas. 4,500 farmers took part in the programme.

As a result of this kind of propaganda, there was a keen demand for implements.

Besides 300 packets of seed and manures were distributed free.

474. *Groundnut*: AK 10 and 17 proved superior to the local variety though the seasonal conditions were adverse. Results of tests. Wheat Pusa 4 was found better in yield than the local, so also for rust resistance.

Sugarcane: P. O. J. 2,878 yielded more gul than local types - 342 mds. against 170 mds. from local.

Onions: A doze of ammonium sulphate at a cost of Rs. 9 per acre brought higher yield, i. e., 491 mds. against 371 mds. from non-treated plot per acre.

475. As the outcome of general propaganda outside the intensive units and in the ordinary course of departmental work, 3,250 mds. of General. compost manure was made in the orchards of Ramji Hansraj of Dhari; 31 ploughs were sold; 3,096 lbs. of groundnut, 6,194 lbs. of Pusa 4 wheat and 50,383 sets of P. O. J. 2,878 were purchased by the cultivators. 110 lbs. of sulphur was dusted on 55 mango trees and 1,289 grafts and seedlings of fruits were issued.

476. A stock of Pusa 4 seed will be stored on the Amreli Farm to meet the demands of cultivators. Implement and seed store. Implements of different types suited to the tract will be stocked here as well as at Kodinar.

(iii) Additional Schemes

Dholleras Cotton Scheme

477. An interesting feature of the year is the starting of this scheme for the improvement of Wagad and Mathio cotton of Kathiawad. The scheme is financed by the Indian Central Cotton Committee and is being worked in co-operation with the Bombay department of Agriculture. A plant breeding assistant and a junior assistant have been placed at Amreli and Jagudan respectively and the work commenced from June 1937. The scheme will be technically controlled by the Viramgam Cotton Breeder.

(iv) Agricultural Training

478. An apprentice class was held on each Farm from July 15th to October 10th, to train the kam-gars for propaganda work. 19 candidates at Jagudan and 15 at Amreli were admitted, of which 12 were selected for Mehsana district and 8 for Amreli district.

479. The expenditure and receipts of the Northern division were Rs. 46,120-10-0 and Rs. 5,083-15-5, respectively.

TAGAVI LOANS

480. 23 applications were received for loans amounting to Rs. 49,800 out of which 5 were for electric pumps, 16 for oil engine and pumps, one for power crusher and one for sugarcane machinery. All the applications were recommended to the value of Rs. 42,450. Out of these, only six have received help in an aggregate amount of Rs. 11,800.

(B) ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND VETERINARY RELIEF

481. The veterinary section has been reorganised and placed under the direct charge of Deputy Director of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services, Mr. Y. N. Marathe, a retired officer from the Bombay Veterinary Service. Under him, two Veterinary Inspectors have been placed for Southern and Northern divisions.

(a) *Dairy and Cattle Breeding at Makarpura*

482. The strength of the herd on 31st July 1937 was 146 against 102 of the last year.

Strength of the herd.

483. The health of the live stock was quite good throughout the year. To guard against rinder-pest and foot and mouth disease the animals were inoculated in May and June.

The total quantity of milk production for the cow and the buffalo at the dairy was as detailed below:—

Serial No.	Item	1936-37			1935-36		
		Cows	Buffaloes	Total	Cows	Buffaloes	Total
1	Average of animals milked	18.4	16.1	...	12.4	21.1	...
2	Total milk produced in lbs.	52,295	57,252	1,09,557	36,934	73,427	1,10,361
3	Average per animal in lbs.	2,842	3,556	...	2,978	3,479	...

Of the total production of 1,09,557 lbs. of milk, 61,932 lbs. were consumed by the ordinary customers, 4,768 lbs. at the Palace, 37,840 lbs. at the Hospital and the remaining in feeding calves, butter making, etc.

484. Poultry runs and houses have been prepared and to begin with 12 Rhode Island Red hens and 2 cocks and 12 black Australorp hens and 2 cocks were purchased in November from U. P. Poultry Association, Lucknow.

Total number of birds at the end of the year were 202. Egg production in the season amounted to 2,023.

485. This year, capital expenditure was incurred on building poultry houses, purchase of Kankrej cows and Surti buffaloes and the sinking of a tube well. The cost of running the dairy and the receipts were as shown below :—

Year	Expenditure	Income
	Rs.	Rs.
1936-37	30,909-3-1	8,056-13-5
1935-36	25,555-6-7	9,597- 4-3

(b) *Veterinary relief*

486. There were 31 dispensaries at the beginning of the year and 3 more were added namely, at Vadu in Padra taluka and at Songadh and Palsana, bringing the total to 34. The dispensary at Vesma was shifted to Maroli Station.

487. 168 outbreaks of rinderpest, foot and mouth disease and anthrax were reported and attended to by the Veterinary Surgeons. The mortality figures reported by the Veterinary Surgeons in different diseases during the year were, 1,318 by rinderpest, 216 by foot and mouth disease and 3 by anthrax.

During the year 11,446 animals were inoculated against foot and mouth disease and rinderpest and 372 vaccinated.

488. Castrations by the Burdizzo method during the year were as shown below :—

Year	Number of castrations by Veterinary surgeons		Total
	At dispensary	While on tour	
1936-37	1,177	1,316	2,493
1935-36	724	823	1,547

489. At the beginning of the year there were 16 bulls and 1 buffalo bull on service. Two bulls in Amreli being neglected by the party responsible, were castrated and taken up at the Amreli Farm as bullocks. At present most of the bulls are not cared for and no record of service is kept, so in future they will be given to responsible persons with certain definite conditions attached.

490. The expenditure and receipts of this section are as shown below :—

Expenditure and receipts.

Year	Expenditure	Income
	Rs.	Rs.
1936-37	87,120-9-9	1,698- 9-0
1935-36	79,651-4-5	1,974-12-0

491. A new scheme was put into operation to make sustained efforts to improve poultry in the State. A Poultry Officer was appointed and steps have been taken to survey the suitable areas for immediate development. The flocks at Makarpura, Baroda and Kosamba will provide the necessary nuclei of pure bred birds. Steps are being taken to select, train and equip private farmers suitably situated so as to act as agents of improvement in the fowls of 8 to 10 villages in the vicinity of each selected centre.

(C) HORTICULTURE

492. This is the second year of this section. The staff was reinforced during the year by the addition of an assistant horticulturist and one laboratory assistant, who joined duties during the latter part of the year.

493. The horticulturist took up intensive survey in Dhari and Kodinar talukas with the assistance of the Revenue and the Co-operative departments to find out the possibilities of developing a fruit region. The reports submitted by him were under the consideration of the Government at the end of the year.

494. The horticulturist helped the fruit growers by giving advice, by examining their orchards and supplying fruit plants suited to the local conditions. Nearly 10,000 fruit plants were obtained for growers at a concession rate on railways.

10,000 20,000 30,000 40,000 50,000 60,000 70,000

1927-28  Rs. 36,821

1928-29  Rs. 40,851

1929-30  Rs. 44,962

1930-31  Rs. 57,461

1931-32  Rs. 65,910

1932-33 

1933-34 

1934-35 

1935-36 

495. A beginning has been made at Dhari, Kodinar and Kosamba to introduce the principle of co-operative action in fruit growing, as in joint purchase of plants and combined action against pests and diseases.

Fruit Growers' Association.

496. The following species of fruit trees have been introduced on the Government farms :—
New introductions.

Italian lemon, grape fruit, Tangelo orange,
Kew and Queen pineapples and Basrai banana.

Several fruit growers have obtained small lots of these for their own planting.

497. The fruit preservation laboratory has been fitted up at the Baroda Farm with the object of training the Agricultural Institute students in canning and preserving, as this may be suitable as a cottage industry.

Fruit preservation laboratory.

A proposal to produce lime juice and essential oils from Kagdi limbu on a semi-commercial scale is before the Industries Board.

498. In addition to those mentioned above, the activities of the horticulturist were directed to the development of nurseries at the Baroda, Jagudan and Amreli farms, training students in horticulture and taking of remedial measures against pests and diseases in private orchards.

Other activities of the horticulturist.

(D) COTTON ROOT ROT RESEARCH SCHEME

499. The work in the pathological side included cultures of affected plants of cotton collected from the Baroda Farm and Amreli district, infections in the glass house under controlled conditions, the study of schlerotia population by the chlodony frame, the study of the resistance of schlerotia to different chemicals and the study of ginger rot. It is observed that an early cotton crop with irrigation succumbs over 80% whereas the regular monsoon sown one on an average to 30% only. Other crops susceptible and non-susceptible were observed.

Results of the work.

On the breeding side, economical characters of selected cottons were studied. The four promising lots of seed, viz., K. S. No. 8, B. S., D. S., and Broach 9 grown last year were tried for root rot resistance along with B. 9 as a control. The

trial again resulted in favour of K. S. being significantly more resistant than others. Further breeding work will be concentrated on this type. The Plant Breeder also gave his attention to the improvement of Til.

(E) RURAL RECONSTRUCTION CENTRE, KOSAMBA

500. The object of the Centre is to create interest of the rural population in the necessity of improvement in their present conditions primarily by stimulating agricultural improvements and introducing subsidiary occupations.

The working of the Centre can be divided into two sections:—

- (1) Work at the Centre, and
- (2) Work in the selected villages.

501. The Centre continued its activities in poultry breeding, kitchen gardening and rural education. Work at the Centre. Farms of 5 bighas each were created near the Centre so that the lessees by adopting improved methods as recommended by the Centre might prove an object lesson to the surrounding cultivators.

502. Work in the villages was concentrated on the creation of village leadership to give a stimulus to local development. The economic programme comprised improvements in agriculture, horticulture, and live stock, cottage industries like poultry keeping, bed tape weaving, kitchen gardening, etc., and marketing of village surplus products. There has been a decided increase in kitchen gardens, i. e., the use of the small areas near the home. In addition, the quality and manner of their operation has been markedly improved. When the Centre opened, there were in all 251 gardens with any approximation to vegetable growing. To-day there are 1,041. Good work was done in the spread of 1027 A. L. F. cotton, groundnut and paddy. The Superintendent by his personal activity got his growers a small but useful premium of Rs. 2 per bhar for cotton. In addition the bone meal demand increased and more green manuring was done. 600 new fruit trees were planted during the year in Centre villages. A stud bull was maintained at the Centre for cattle improvement and has sired a number of effective calves.

503. The expenditure and receipts are as below:--

Expenditure and
receipts.

Year	Expenditure	Income
	Rs.	Rs.
1936-37	14,027- 6- 6	609- 8-11
1935-36	17,404- 4-11	98-14- 9

(F) AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

504. The activities of this section include in the main
Activities. (i) boring and dynamite sinking of wells,
(ii) oil engines and tractors, and
(iii) demonstration of electric pumping sets.

505. (a) 117 applications were received for boring, out of
which 100 were taken up, making 57
Boring and dynamite successful bores, giving an increase of
sinking. 106 koses of water.

17 hand sets and power sets were put to work during the
year, one power set in Baroda district and the others in
Mehsana.

(b) 96 applications were received for improving wells
by the help of dynamite. 93 were blasted with the result that
there was an increase of $73\frac{1}{4}$ koses of water in 78 wells.

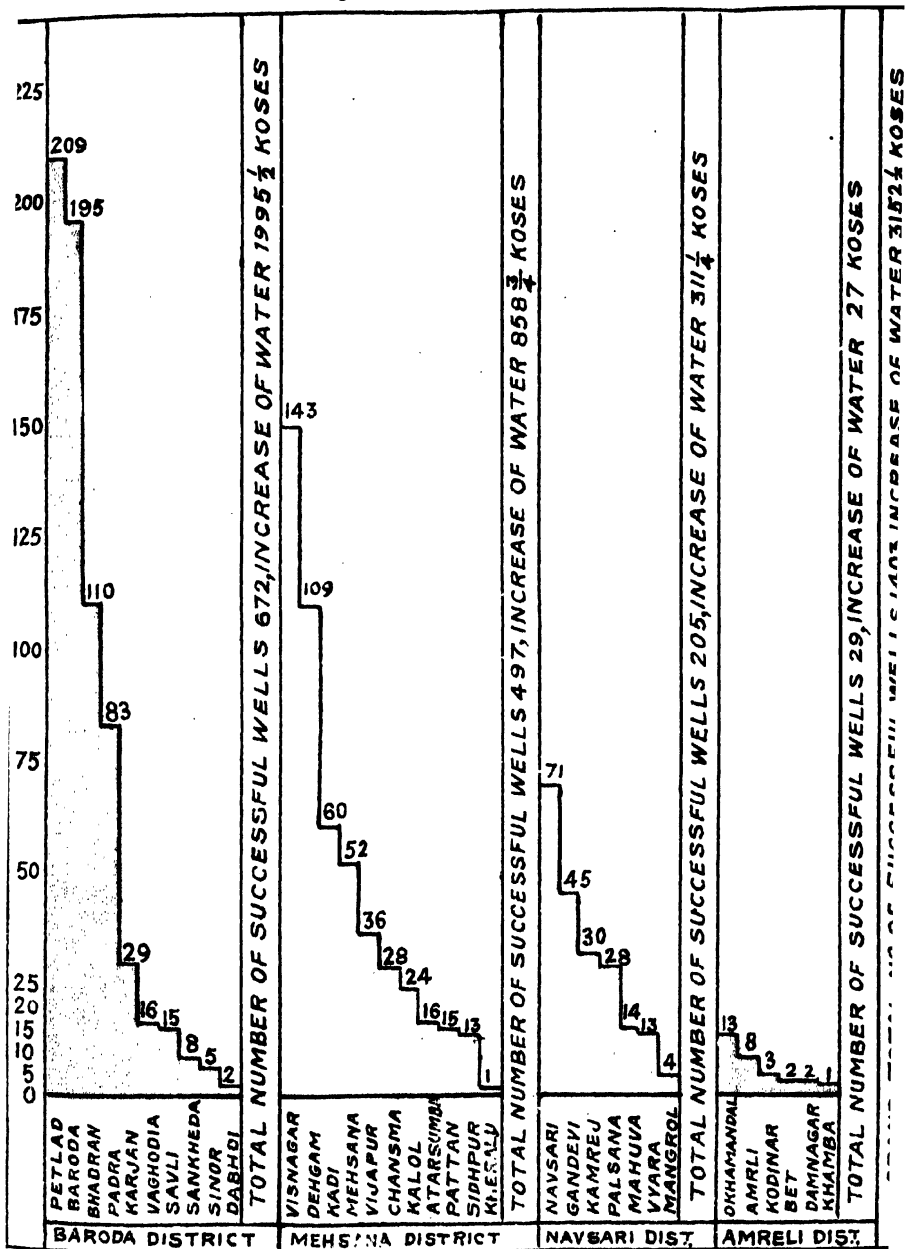
506. Oil engine portable pumps were demonstrated on 21
wells in Baroda, Navsari and Mehsana
Oil engines and districts; and helped the cultivators in
tractors. irrigating their crops in a year of distinct
shortage of rain.

6 new sets have been installed during the year making a
total of 45 in the State.

The tractor was worked in the Nimeta Bid land and at
Vesma Farm. 24 bighas were ploughed for a cultivator of
Nizampura.

507. Electric pumping sets were demonstrated in 7 different
villages in Mehsana and one in Baroda
Demonstration of electric pump. district. During the year 7 new instal-
lations have been made round about
Baroda making up a total of 17.

**TOTAL NUMBER OF SUCCESSFUL WELLS BORED
IN EACH TALUKA
FROM
1911 TO 1936-37**



[Signature]
AGRICULTURAL ENGINEER

[Signature]
COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE

508. The other activities of this section were

Other activities.

- (a) demonstration of useful implements,
- (b) annual oil engine and tractor classes attended by 46 students,
- (c) examination of 51 sites with water finder machine—chiefly in Amreli district, and
- (d) designing and making of useful implements like the Baroda cultivator and hoe and a new thrashing implement and improving on the design of the Akola hoe.

509. The expenditure and receipts during the year are as below :—

Expenditure and receipts.

Year	Expenditure	Income
	Rs.	Rs.
1936-37	43,425-13- 6	3,775-12- 1
1935-36	35,627- 9- 7	2,746- 8- 4

(G) MARKETING SURVEY WORK

510. Dr. M. D. Patel and Mr. J. N. Ambegaokar carried out the marketing surveys of animal husbandry products and fruits and cereals and other crops respectively in the State, according to the programme chalked out by the Chief Marketing Officer.

The following reports have been prepared and submitted:-

Animal husbandry and fruits

- (i) Marketing of cattle.
- (ii) " milk.
- (iii) " eggs.
- (iv) " bananas.
- (v) " pine apples.
- (vi) " lemons.
- (vii) " grapes.
- (viii) " hides and skins.
- (ix) Markets and fairs.

Cereals and other crops

- (i) Wheat.
- (ii) Rice.
- (iii) Tobacco.
- (iv) Groundnut.
- (v) Linseed.
- (vi) Co-operative marketing.

The following were under survey this year:—

Gram, Juwar, Bajri, mustard seed, rape seed, mango, potato, ghee and butter, wool and hair, sheep and goats.

511. To ensure a fair premium for the quality of cotton over which the utmost care was taken by the department, a marketing office was established at Surat to help the cultivators to realise better prices. The cotton sold after this arrangement secured Rs. 15 to 20 as premium over the day to day prices of Surti. The office assisted farmers in removing the difficulties which they often encountered in marketing.

EXPENDITURE AND RECEIPTS

512. The total expenditure and receipts of the department under different heads are shown in the statement below :—

Serial No.	Item	1936-37	
		Expenditure Rs.	Receipts Rs.
1	Head office	94,904- 6- 5	8,425- 3- 0
2	Deputy Director of Agriculture, Southern Circle	82,618- 7- 7	8,564- 6- 0
3	Deputy Director of Agriculture, Northern Circle	46,120-10- 0	5,083-15- 5
4	Deputy Director of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry services	1,27,259- 9- 7	9,755- 6- 5
5	Horticulture	12,468- 9- 9	...
6	Cotton Root Rot scheme	2,153- 2- 9	...
7	Rural Reconstruction Centre	14,027- 6- 6	609- 8-11
8	Agricultural Engineering	43,425-13- 6	3,775-12- 1
9	Marketing section	7,277-12- 5	...
	Total	4,30,255-14- 6	36,214- 3-10

B. Commerce

513. Dr. S. M. Pagar continued to work as Pragati Adhikari, throughout the year. He worked as the Chairman of the Okha Harbour and Development Boards. He also worked as a special Director on behalf of the State on the Okha Cement Co., Ltd., the Tapti Valley Railway Co., Ltd., and the Associated Cement Co., Ltd.

514. Mr. A. B. Pandya held the post of the Director of Commerce, Industries and Labour Personnel, throughout the year. He was also ex-officio Controller of Patents and Designs and member and Secretary, Okha Harbour Board. He represented the State as a Director on the Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd., Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., Okha Salt Works Ltd., and Indian Hotels Co., Ltd.

OKHA PORT DEVELOPMENT

515. The following table shows the revenue and expenditure of Okha during the year as compared with the preceding year:—

Items	Expenditure	Revenue
	Rs.	
(a) Port		
(1) Port office	1,15,969	2,31,729
(2) Harbour Engineer's office	64,194	6,085
(b) Customs at Port Okha including sub-ports	73,862	10,79,168

Besides this amount, cargo paying duty to the extent of Rs. 5,41,648 was in bond on 31-7-1937 as against Rs. 7,13,234-4-0 on 31-7-1936.

516. The capital expenditure at Okha, during the year was Rs. 39,676 less credit of Rs. 4,565. Capital expenditure. The total capital expenditure up to the end of the year i. e. 31st July 1937 amounted to Rs. 40,85,360.

517. The following table gives the details of cargo handled at Okha during the year as compared with the previous year:—

Particulars of vessels	Number	Cargo imported	Cargo exported	Total cargo handled
		Tons	Tons	Tons
Country crafts				
1936-37	680	4,112	10,235	14,345
1935-36	458	2,537	13,000	15 537
Coasting steamers				
1936-37	246	3,283	27,072	30,356
1935-36	233	3,920	10,334	1,4254
Ocean going steamers				
1936-37	99	35,131	98,999	1,34,130
1935-36	99	87,039	81,883	1,68,922
Grand Total				
1936-37	1,025	42,526	1,36,305	1,78,831
1935-36	790	93,496	1,05,217	1,98,715

INDUSTRIES

518. All the 15 cotton mills in the State were working at the end of the year. The Sayaji Jubilee Cotton and Jute Mills, Ltd., Sidhpur, which had stopped working for reorganisation purposes, restarted work.

519. The following table gives the figures of cotton bales consumed in cotton mills during the year as compared with the previous year :—

Year	Number of cotton mills	Number of cotton bales consumed (1 bale=400 lbs.)		
		Indian	Foreign	Total
1936-37	15	50,294	29,040	79,334
1935-36	14	60,420	29,726	90,146

520. Shree Dinesh Mills, Ltd., continued to work during the year. It produced 1,58,922½ lbs. of woven Woollen mills. cloth and 71,337½ lbs. of yarn valued approximately at Rs. 2,58,362 and Rs. 89,171 respectively.

521. The Okha Cement Co., Ltd., was taken over by the Associated Cement Co., Ltd., a new combination of all important Cement Companies in India. The following table shows the quantity of cement manufactured and sold during the year as compared with the previous year:--

Year	Balance on hand at the beginning of the year	Produced	Sold	Damaged	Balance at the end of the year
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1936-37...	6,705	85,621	87,271	150	4,905
1935-36...	4,290	75,550	72,773	383	6,705

522. The Okha Salt Works, Ltd., produced 58,590 tons of salt during the year and exported 51,322 tons to Bengal (as against 38,911 tons in 1935-36) and 114 tons to Maldive Isles. 441 tons of salt was sold in Kathiawar and 49 locally in Okhamandal. Market conditions for Okha Salt in Bengal did not show any improvement over the last year. The following table gives the quantity of salt produced and sold during the year as compared with the previous year:--

Year	Balance in tons in the beginning of the year	Quantity in tons			Balance in tons at the end of the year
		Produced	Sold	Damaged	
1936-37...	8,384	58,590	51,371	3,174	12,429
1935-36...	3,302	44,370	39,267	21	8,384

523. The royalty earned by Government from these two (salt and cement) concerns amounted to Rs. 26,761-9-0 during the year. The following table gives the amounts of royalty received and due from them as compared with the previous year:—

Serial No.	Name of the factory	Amount of royalty earned in	
		1936-37	1935-36
1936-37...	The Okha Cement Co. Ltd.	Rs. 26,761-9-0	Rs. 23,060-0-0
1935-36...	The Okha Salt Co. Ltd.	* 600-0-0	600-0-0

*This amount was not paid by the company before the end of the year.

524. The Gackwar Sugar Works and Distillery at Gandevi started work during the current year. The quantities of sugar and molasses produced were 20,707 and 15,000 B. mds. respectively of which 20,707 and 600 B. mds. were sold.

525. Out of the three match factories viz. at Baroda, Billimora and Petlad, the first two were closed; only the factory at Petlad worked during the year. The following table shows the quantity of matches produced and sold during the year :—

Name of factory	Balance at the beginning of the year	Quantity in gross boxes		Balance at the end of the year
		Produced	Sold	
The Datar Match Factory, Petlad ...	71,340	7,10,218	7,54,592	26,965

526. Thirty-six new applications were received for concessions under the rules for the development of industry and 20 were pending disposal at the beginning of the year. Out of these 9 were disposed of departmentally, 18 were sanctioned and 3 were disallowed by Government and 26 were pending disposal. The concessions granted included licences for supply of electric energy, acquisition of land under the Land Acquisition Act, loans, supply of water from the Sayaji Sarovar and exemption from terminal tax.

527. Six applications were received for acquisition of land for factory purposes and two were pending disposal at the commencement of the year. Of these, 2 were sanctioned, 2 were disallowed by Government and 4 were pending disposal at the end of the year.

528. Three applications for loans for industrial purposes were received. Of these, two were disallowed by the department and one was sanctioned by Government.

529. Sheth Harivallabhadas Kalidas of Jagdish Mills Ltd. applied for a loan of Rs. 1,60,000 for establishing workmen's dormitories in their Mills. The application was pending orders of the Government at the end of the year.

530. Three applications were received during the year for renewal or approval certificates granted under the Mining rules. Approval certificate for the State was granted to Mr. Jayantilal Chhotalal of the Western Stores Co., Baroda.

531. Mr. Chhotalal B. Patel, the lessee of the Udalpur stone quarries continued to work them. The following table shows the production of road metal and stone chips for asphalt roads during the year as compared with the previous year :—

Year	Road metal (in tons)	Stone chips (in tons)
1936-37	39,220	40,812
1935-36	38,531	41,814

532. Mr. Sorab D. Dalal continued to work the Ransipur China Clay quarries.
Ransipur China clay quarries.

533. Dr. K. G. Naik continued as Consulting Chemist to the department. In all 28 inquiries including 8 sent by this department were referred to him for advice during the year. The inquiries related to analysis of water, effluents, oils, type metal cleaning, etc.
Consulting Chemist's work.

HAND LOOMS AND POWER LOOMS

534. Demonstrations in hand loom weaving were held at Songhad, Bhayali, Amreli, Varasada and Kosamba Centre villages.
Weaving demonstrations.

535. The demonstrators lent to the Rural Reconstruction Centre at Kosamba and Gram Punar-ghatna Samiti at Amreli and Varasada were employed in teaching cottage industries to farmers as secondary occupations. The demonstrator lent to the Songhad Raniparaj boarding house was similarly employed in teaching the Raniparaj students, both boys and girls, weaving cloth of different varieties and preparing newar and tape.
Secondary occupations for farmers.

536. Demonstrations in sizing and weaving hand spun yarn, tape making, newar-weaving, preparing cords, gofans, as well as Moria and Jotras for bullocks, etc., were also given. 8 hand gins, 3 Yeroda spinning wheels, 5 carding bows, 9 newar frames and 13 spinning wheels were introduced among the farmers and others at their own cost through the spinning demonstrators.
Demonstrations.

TANNING

537. Improved tanning was demonstrated at Ladol and Gozaria (Vijapur taluka) to the chamars. Demonstrators in improved tanning. Besides tanning raw hides by improved method, they were shown the process of improving their half tanned leather to secure higher prices. The chamars erected pits at a cost of Rs. 400 for which they took a loan of Rs. 250 which they have now repaid. They were supplied raw materials and tanned 480 hides. They prepared champals from their own leather.

538. Six chamars of Vijapur were given loans on personal securities only, of Rs. 200 each in instalments, to encourage them to work on modern methods of tanning and buy raw materials.

Loan for purchase of raw materials.

539. Two chamar lads sent to Calcutta completed training in chrome-tanning and the Government sanctioned a scheme for employing them for teaching chrome tanning to chamars.

Chrome tanning.

EXHIBITIONS

540. The department participated in exhibitions held in Lucknow and Delhi at which samples of hand woven and printed textiles, silverwares, wood and metal carving and exhibits from artisans and manufacturers of the State were exhibited. Practical demonstrations of Patola-weaving was also arranged. The Patola weaver was awarded a gold-medal. Mr. Prithvipal Jain, a local calico printer stood first in the All India Block Printing competition held at Lucknow and won a prize of Rs. 25 with a medal. Gold and silver medals and certificates of merit were awarded for silverwares and textiles.

Delhi and Lucknow exhibitions.

541. The department also sent exhibits and demonstrators to show practical work in spinning, weaving and calico printing at the following exhibitions in the State and outside: —

Exhibitions in the State.

Name of place	Date
1 Jalalpur	13-1-37 to 19-1-37.
2 Damnagar	21-2-37 to 23-2-37.
3 Kodinar	6-6-37 to 13-6-37.
4 Mandala	7-4-37 to 11-4-37.
5 Kosamba	In the summer classes of the Rural Reconstruction Centre.

542. The department supplied information about improved hand looms, tanning, ginning and calico-printing to interested parties in the State and it also rendered help to other State departments in questions relating to cottage industries.

Help rendered.

LACQUER WORK

543. A lacquer work class was opened at Kalabhavan in Baroda from 5-3-1937 and wood turning and lacquering were taught to Kharadi and other students. Articles of different shapes, colours and designs are manufactured and orders from public are executed.

CALICO PRINTING

544. One demonstrator worked in the Kalabhavan Dye House, where classes have been opened for imparting training in improved methods of calico printing and block engraving. 6 scholars worked in the calico printing class and 5 in the block engraving class.

545. A second demonstrator taught new methods in calico printing at Vaso, Gerita and Sinor.

546. The following table shows the number of persons who were trained in hand loom weaving, spinning, tanning and calico-printing and who started these industries as cottage industries or as part time jobs :—

Kind of industry	No. of persons trained	No. of persons who started independent work
Hand weaving	498	9
Hand spinning	201	62
Dyeing and calico printing	17	...
Block making	5	...
Tanning	16	16

Remarks:—Out of 498 persons trained in hand-weaving, 156 were students of the Raniparaj boarding houses for boys and girls, Songadh, and 328 of the Rural Reconstruction Centre, Kosamba.

BOILER AND FACTORY INSPECTION

547. The number of boilers on the register at the end of the year was 555 as against 545 at the end of the previous year. The following table shows the number of boilers under different heads :—

Year	No. on register	To be deducted (removed or discontinued)			Private and Government Boilers				
					Working		Idle		Total
		Government	Private	Total	Government	Private	Government	Private	
1936-37	555	10	162	172	11	170	13	189	383
1935-36	545	9	157	166	9	175	14	181	379

548. The following table shows the income and expenditure in respect of inspection of boilers and factories :—

Year	Income	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.
1936-37	10,370	6,047
1935-36	10,287	6,242

549. The number of factories working, subject to the control of the Factories Act in the year was 125 as against the same number in the previous year.

550. The total number of operatives employed in cotton and other industries is given in the following table :—

Year	Total No. of operatives	Engaged in		Men	Women	Children
		cotton industries	other industries			
1936-37	27,537	24,304	3,233	22,653	4,677	207
1935-36	27,644	24,037	3,607	22,738	4,555	351

551. Most of the perennial factories were inspected more than twice; and the seasonal factories once and in a few cases more than once.

552. The total number of accidents were 156 out of which 125 were minor, 25 serious and 6 fatal, as against 155 during the last year out of which 133 were minor, 20 serious and 2 fatal.

553. Three prosecutions for violations of provisions of the Factories Act were instituted, all of which, were pending disposal at the end of the year. Out of three prosecutions reported "Pending disposal" last year, all resulted in conviction this year.

554. Out of 27 perennial working factories, 13 worked on night shift; 8 throughout the year. Several of the seasonal factories also worked on night shift during a part of the season.

555. During the year, compensation amounting to Rs. 7,386 was paid to workers for accidents in industrial concerns, as against Rs. 6,712 in the previous year. In addition to this the Factory Inspector succeeded in obtaining for one labourer from agents of Shri Jagdish Mills Ltd., of Baroda, a sum of Rs. 200 as compensation for serious injuries due to an accident.

556. The total amount of maternity benefit paid during the year under report was Rs. 219-2-0 as against Rs. 128-4-0 paid last year.

557. Proposals for wage cut by the managements of all the four cotton spinning and weaving mills in the Baroda city resulted in strikes, involving a loss of 23,89,590 man-hours. In the case of the New Baroda Mills and Old Baroda Mills, settlement was arrived at by amicable adjustment of wages through the intervention of the Dewan Saheb, while in the case of Shri Jagdish Mills and Shri Sayaji Mills, employers and employees settled their differences amicably. In the mufassal some mills, had to close down their normal operations for short periods due to minor causes.

558. Sanitation was generally maintained to a reasonable degree in all factories. There is, however, considerable scope for improvement. The interest taken by the agents of Shri Jagdish Mills Ltd., Baroda, in this matter, is worthy of mention. New latrines and urinals with flushing arrangement were installed at these mills and the welfare arrangements were generally good.

PATENTS AND DESIGNS

559. The following table shows the number of patents in force, patents renewed, new applications received, accepted, rejected and pending disposal at the end of the year, as compared with the previous year:—

Year	Applications				Patents		Total No. of patents in force at the end of the year
	Received	Accepted	Rejected	Pending disposal at the end of the year	Sealed	Received	
1936-37	8	5	...	2	7	18	33
1935-36	9	8	...	1	8	10	26

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

560. The administration of the Act continued in the hands of the Subas of the districts as Commissioners for workmen's compensation. The following table shows the number of applications received and disposed of and the memoranda of agreements registered during the year :—

District	Applications for compensation		Applications for distribution of compensation		Memoranda of agreement for registration	
	Received	Disposed of	Received	Disposed of	Received	Disposed of
Baroda	...	...	...	...	9	9
Mehsana	4	1	...	...	12	12
Navsari	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amreli	...	...	...	...	...	...
Okhamandal	2	1	...	...	...	...
Total	6	2	...	...	21	21

ELECTRICITY

561. Besides the State Electric Works at Baroda, 10 private electric supply undertakings were in operation during the year. They are located at Dabhoi, Karjan, Navsari, Billimora, Kalol, Kadi, Patan, Mehsana, Sidhpur, and Amreli. The total load connected up to the end of the year was 6,173 k. w. as against 5,381 k. w. in the previous year. 38,32,503 units were sold as against 30,20,689 in the previous year.

562. Eight applications for licences for supplying electricity were pending at the beginning of the year. 8 more were received in the year. During the year, Government sanctioned licences for supply to Vadnagar, Dhari and Chana-sma. Applications for supply to 6 other places were under investigation.

563. There were 5 fatal accidents during the year. The Electrical Inspector visited all the electric installations twice and the defects noticed were communicated to the parties concerned for being rectified.

INDUSTRIES

564. The Industries Board was reorganised. It consists of official and non-official members under the Reorganization of Industries Board. the chairmanship of the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, G. B. S. Railways. The main functions of the Board and of its sub-committee were laid down as under :—

- (a) to advise Government, when referred to, on technical matters relating to industries;
- (b) to originate proposals for new industries or for improvement in the existing industries;
- (c) to examine marketing and financial facilities and advise Government thereon; and
- (d) to submit proposals to Government with regard to experiments and researches that may be necessary in order to assist industries.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

565. The commercial bulletins and catalogues subscribed for or received in this department were Information bureau. kept as usual in the reading room of the information bureau attached to this department and is open to the public. Information about industries, new process, etc., was given to several persons in personal interview.

566. The following table shows the total number of trunk Long distance tele- calls put through from the call offices at Sayaji Ganj and Raopura Post Office and the State Exchange, with income derived therefrom by the Indian Post and Telegraphs department during the year as compared with the previous year :—

Year	Number of calls at the Sayaji Ganj and Raopura Post Office	Number of calls at the State Exchange	Total number of calls	Income derived by the Indian Posts and Telegraph department
1936-37	2,483	7,954	10,437	18,701- 9- 0
1935-36	1,716	8,678	10,394	18,598-11- 0

567. Trunk connections for Navsari and Kalol were under correspondence. The erection of local lines for telephones for the above two places was in hand. Proposals for Petlad and Billimora were under correspondence with the Government of India.

PRESS AND STATIONERY

568. Mr. B. T. Kale, and Mr. Manilal T. Mehta continued to work as Manager, Press and Stationery department, and Works Manager, respectively.

569. All printing work for the State, including G. B. S. and Mehsana railways, was done at the State Press throughout the year. Work of printing all vernacular text books was also done in the Press.

570. The total earnings credited in the State Accounts department (Pre-audit branch) during the year for services rendered by the Press were Rs. 2,10,314 against Rs. 2,68,251 in the previous year.

571. Composing and binding work of the value of Rs. 3,590 was got done by private agency. Work got done from outside.

572. The following table shows the total outturn of work at the Press during the last two years:—

Serial No.	Description of work	1936-37	1935-36
1	Number of pages set in types ...	29,724	28,153
2	Number of machine impressions...	2,75,09,382	2,70,98,865
3	Books bound	3,23,966	3,40,470
4	Minor binding operations such as numbering, etc	1,08,78,877	73,61,857
5	Rubber stamps	510	305
6	Die stamp impressions	98,740	1,06,437

573. The following table compares the number of employees in the Press, their monthly wages and supervision charges during the year with those of the preceding year:—

Year	Number of employees	Monthly wages in rupees	Supervision charges in rupees
1936-37	224	4,967	2,486
1935-36	214	4,659	2,387

574. The following table shows the nature of work received and executed and the balance carried forward during the year:—

Serial No.	Nature of work	Arrears of work of the last year	Work received during the year	Work disposed of	Work in balance
1	Book works	96	310	263	143
2	Binding works	11	354	358	7
3	Miscellaneous works	56	1,245	1,275	26
4	Stock forms				
	(a) of G. B. S. railways	263	266	279	250
	(b) of other departments	370	3,659	3,939	90
5	Government orders	66	1,278	1,324	20
6	Work of private persons	1	50	50	1
7	Rubber stamps	1	154	153	2
8	Die stamps	3	64	67	...
9	Indents for stationery	...	1,707	1,654	53

575. During the year under report, the foundry continued to be run departmentally. It cast 13,760 lbs. of types during the year against 12,231 lbs. in the previous year.

576. During the year stationery articles of the total value of Rs. 85,478 were supplied to all the Government offices in the State.

577. 3,417 books of the value of Rs. 1,473 were sold by the contractor to the public as against 5,394 books of the value of Rs. 2,424 in the previous year.

Sale of Government publications.

578. The typewriter cleaning and repairing branch repaired 92 and oiled and cleaned 288 machines. Total bills on this account came to Rs. 3,151 as against Rs. 2,868 during the previous year.

Work done by typewriter repairing and cleaning section.

C. Statistics

579. Mr. A. C. Mukerjea was Director of Statistics throughout the year. He was also ex-officio Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and Firms and Secretary, Development Board.

Personnel.

580. The Statistical Abstract for the year 1935-36 and statistics regarding import and export by rail according to districts for the last seven years from 1927 to 1935 were compiled during the year.

Statistical publications.

581. The following statistical returns and statements were compiled by this department and supplied:—

Returns and statements.

Serial No.	Particulars	Period
	Consumption of cotton bales... ..	Monthly
	Returns of joint stock companies ...	
3	Returns of cement production ...	
4	Returns of foreign sea-borne trade ...	
5	Returns of cotton mills	Annual
6	Returns of woollen mills	
7	Returns of foreign joint stock companies	
8	Returns of minerals	
9	Returns of large industrial establishments	

582. The department also prepared and submitted a scheme for a detailed survey of import and export trade in the State.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES

583. There were 118 companies on the register at the beginning of the year and 13 new companies were added during the year, making a total of 131. Of these, 7 were struck off, leaving 124 on the register at the end of the year. Of the 124 companies, 118 were public companies and six private. Of these, 22 were in liquidation at the end of the year.

584. The 13 new companies are classified as under:—

Classification of the new companies.

State Foreign

I. Banking, Loan and Insurance:—

(b) Insurance

(i) Life, fire and marine insurance ...	6	
(ii) Provident insurance ...	1	

III. Trade and Manufacturing :—

(c) Chemical and allied trade ...	3	...
(l) Agencies ...	1	...

IV. Mills and Presses:—

(a) Cotton mills ...	1	...
(i) Saw and timber mills ...	1	...

6 7

Total 13

585. The following table shows the authorised, subscribed and paid-up capitals of the companies incorporated in and outside the State, excluding insurance companies from outside working in the State:—

Capital of the companies.

At the end of the year	Number of companies on the register	Capital				
		Authorised Rs.	Subscribed Rs.	Paid-up		
				Companies incorporated		
				in the State Rs.	outside the State Rs.	Total Rs.
1936-37 ...	79	12,31,83,362	2,57,97,213	2,23,45,158	75,36,837	2,98,81,995
1935-36 ...	77	12,80,07,426	3,99,89,889	2,45,08,992	75,26,272	3,20,35,264
Net variation during the year	+ 2	- 48,24,064	- 1,41,92,676	- 21,63,834	+ 10,565	- 21,53,269

NOTE :—Decrease in the capital was due to the cancellation of 4 companies incorporated in the State during the year.

Besides these, 45 insurance companies including 3 provident insurance companies registered outside the Baroda State were working in the State.

586. There were 26 permanent auditors on the roll at the end of the last year, excluding 2 who were removed temporarily from the list as they did not pay the annual fee. Two new auditors were enrolled during the year. Thus there were 28 certified auditors on the roll at the end of the year.

587. There were 54 societies on the register under the Benevolent Societies Act at the beginning of the year and 20 new societies were registered during the year. These 74 societies may be classified as under:-

Serial No.	Class	District				Total
		Baroda	Mehsana	Navsari	Amreli including Okhamandal	
1	Caste institutions	3	2	...	...	5
2	Societies for promotion of industries	4	...	1	...	5
3	Societies for encouragement of education and prevention of child marriages	5	1	1	...	7
4	Societies for procuring sites for mission institutions	2	...	...	...	2
5	Asylum for destitutes... ..	1	...	...	...	1
6	Panjra pole	1	1	...	...	2
7	Societies for running hostels for students	2	3	...	...	5
8	Societies for helping merchants	1	1	2	...	4
9	Societies for promoting education	16	6	3	...	25
10	Societies for improving sanitation	3	1	...	...	4
11	Libraries	10	1	2	1	14
	Total	48	16	9	1	74

588. There were 2 foreign Provident Insurance companies working in the State under the Provident Insurance Societies Act. Provident Insurance Societies Act at the commencement of the year and one new company was added during the year. Thus there were 3 foreign Provident Insurance companies working in the State at the end of the year.

589. Forty-three companies governed by the Life Assurance Companies Act and the Insurance Companies Act were on the register at the beginning of the year and 6 new companies were registered during the year. Of these 49 companies, 3 were cancelled during the year—2 for not complying with the provisions of the Act and 1 for having ceased to work in the State. Thus there were 46 insurance companies working in the State at the end of the year. Of these, 42 were foreign companies and the remaining 4 local companies incorporated in the State.

590. The number of partnership firms on the register under the Partnership Act at the beginning of the year was 393, to which 70 new firms were added during the year, making a total of 463. Of these, 2 were dissolved during the year leaving a total of 461 firms on the register at the end of the year.

DEVELOPMENT BOARD

591. The Development Board met once during the year. The more important questions discussed in the year were:—
Work done by the Development Board.

- (1) scheme of co-operation between Development departments,
- (2) the effects of Rent Act applied to certain mahals of the Baroda and Navsari districts,
- (3) proceedings of the Rural Uplift Workers' conference held at Mehsana and Dwarka, and
- (4) the financing of economic surveys from the "Shree Sayajirao III Diamond Jubilee Trust Fund."

MISCELLANEOUS

592. The Government considered the report of the Unemployment Committee and have ordered that following proposals should be given effect to:—
 Important suggestions of the Unemployment Committee.

- (i) private practitioners with good qualifications should be appointed honorary physicians or surgeons in the State medical institutions;
- (ii) steps should be taken to get Kalabhavan diplomas and certificates recognised as equivalent to those of technical institutes in British India;
- (iii) classes should be started at the D. J. Arts and Crafts Institute in boot and shoe making, cutlery manufacture, umbrella making and other industries;
- (iv) an agricultural institute on the model of the institute at Baroda should be established in Mehsana; and
- (v) instruction in dairy farming should be given at the Makarpura Institute.

D. Co-operation

593. Mr. R. V. Desai worked as Registrar, Co-operative Societies, during the year.
 Personnel.

594. The policy of consolidation of societies continued to be followed by the department. New societies were registered with care and after a thorough inquiry and only where they satisfied a genuine want.
 General policy.

595. At the beginning of the year there were 1,111 societies and 27 societies were newly registered, and 13 societies were cancelled during the year. The total number of societies was thus 1,125 at the end of the year. The societies under liquidation numbered 120 and 1,005 societies were actually working.
 Increase in societies.

25 A. R.

596. The number of societies and membership increased from 1,111 and 50,905 to 1,125 and 55,037. The average membership for a society rose from 45.8 to 48.9. The working capital, deposits from members, share capital and reserve funds increased from Rs. 81,91,486, Rs. 26,07,451, Rs. 9,12,160 and Rs. 13,92,029 to Rs. 90,01,962, Rs. 29,38,679, Rs. 10,28,677 and Rs. 15,72,124 respectively. The borrowed capital, namely loans and deposits from non-members, societies and Government were Rs. 20,09,685, Rs. 13,07,206 and Rs. 1,45,591 as against Rs. 18,31,455, Rs. 12,74,527 and Rs. 1,63,864 respectively. The owned capital was 61.6 of the working capital.

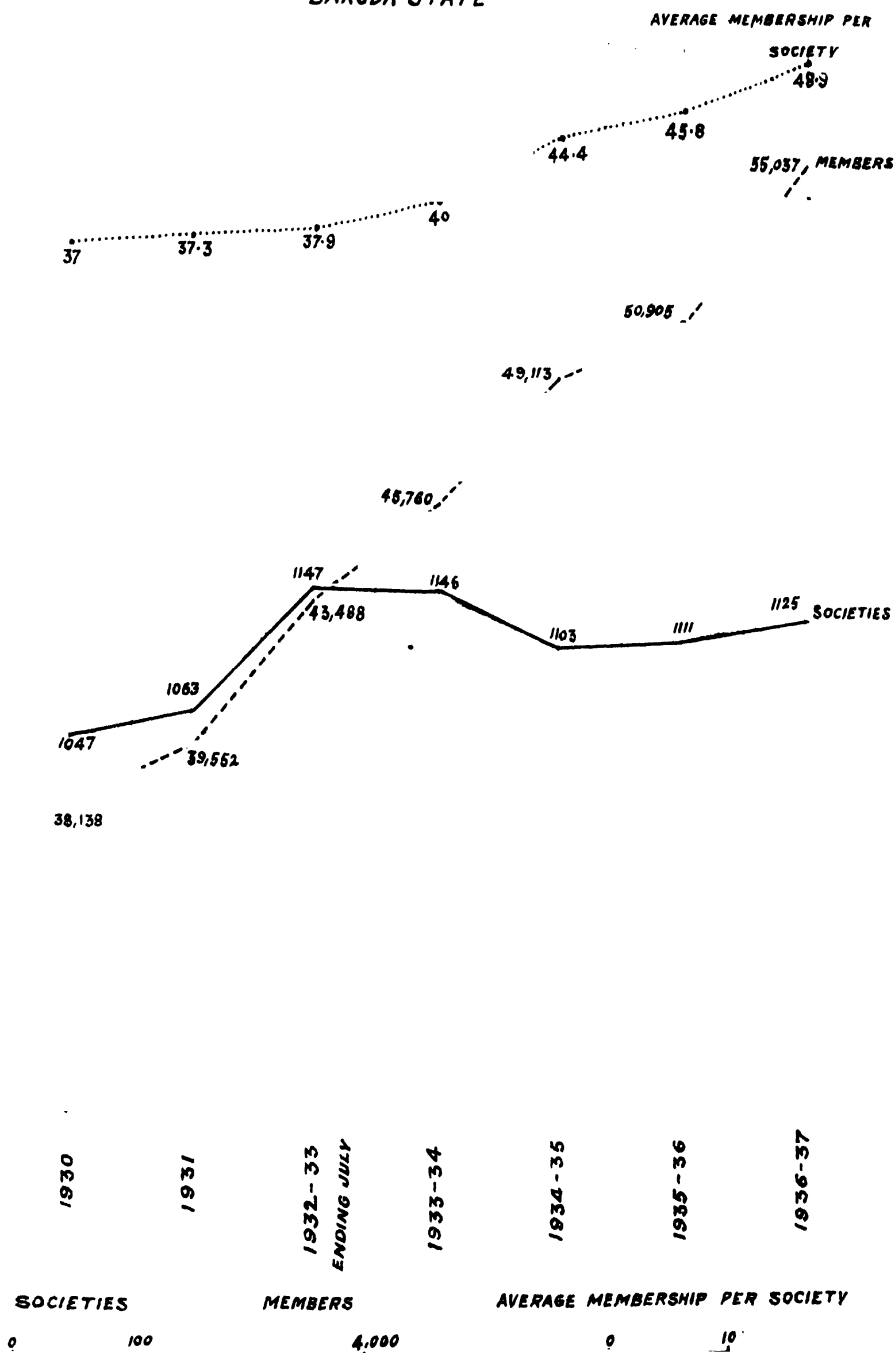
Chart A shows the progress of the movement in relation to societies and membership and Chart B their general financial position since 1930.

597. The following table shows the number of societies of different classes according to the nature of business transacted by them during two years :-

Description	Central		Agricul- tural		Non-agricul- tural		Increase or decrease
	1936-37	1935-36	1936-37	1935-36	1936-37	1935-36	
A. CREDIT							
Banks	8	8	...	...	...	...	...
Primary societies	756	747	166	164	+ 11
B. PRODUCTION							
Consolidation of scattered holdings	74	74	...	...	...
Cotton sale and groundnut sale	19	17	...	...	+ 2
Cotton sale ginning associa- tions	2	...	...	...	+ 2

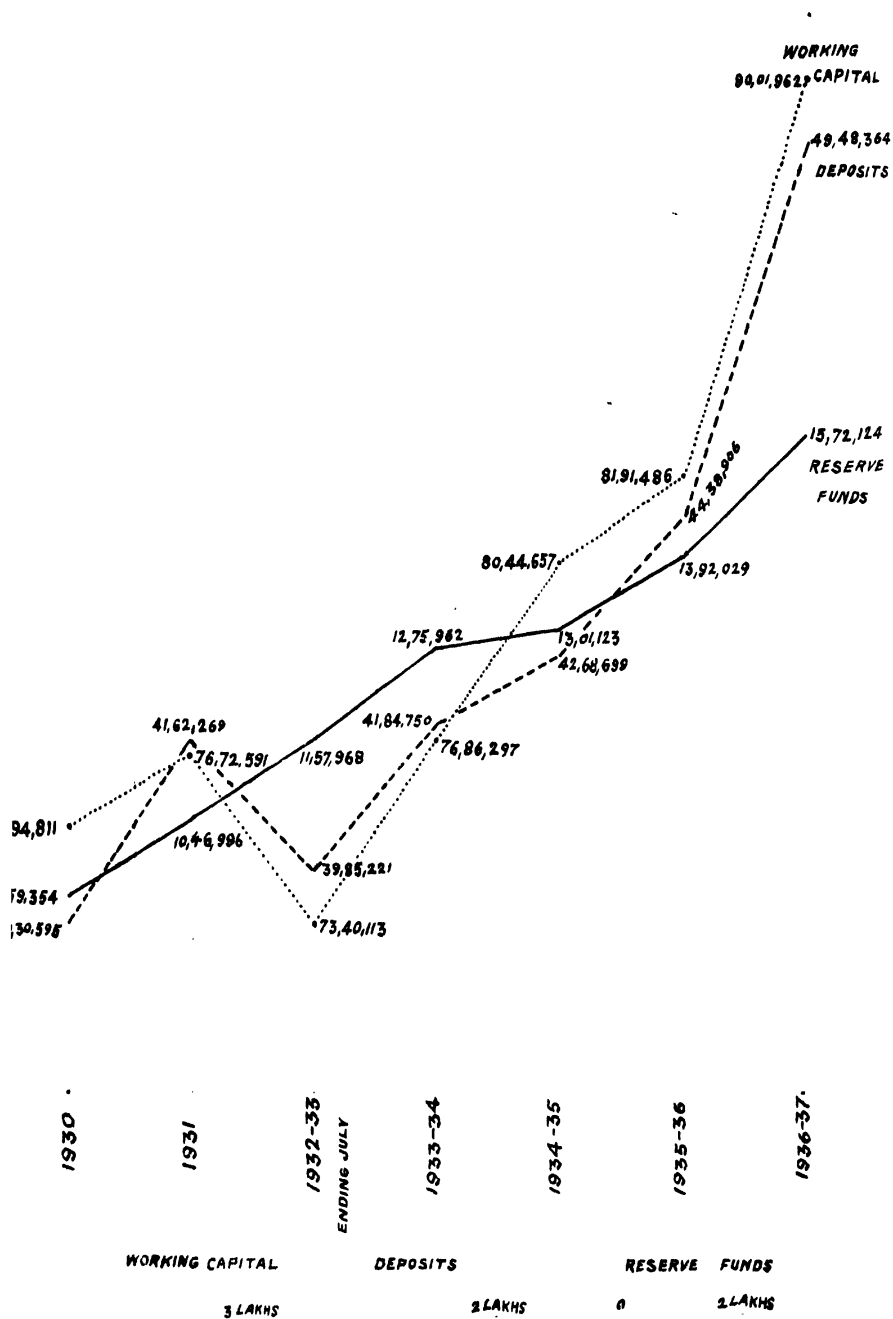
CHART (A) SHOWING THE PROGRESS OF THE CO-OPERATIVE
MOVEMENT IN NUMBER OF SOCIETIES AND MEMBERSHIP IN THE

BARODA STATE



Description	Central		Agricultural		Non-agricultural		Increase or decrease
	1936-37	1935-36	1936-37	1935-36	1936-37	1935-36	
Cotton ginning ... ..	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
Milch cattle ... ..	...	...	11	11	...	...	...
Cattle breeding ... ..	...	...	2	3	...	...	—1
Supply ... ..	...	...	6	7	7	7	—1
Power pump irrigation ... ..	...	...	10	10	...	...	...
Water works ... ..	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Milk supply ... ..	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Pure seed supply ... ..	...	...	5	5	...	...	...
Others ... ..	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
C. OTHER TYPES							
Housing ... ..	...	...	...	...	7	6	+1
Mutual help ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Students' stores ... ..	...	...	...	...	21	22	—1
D. GENERAL DEVELOPMENT, PROPAGANDA AND SUPERVISION							
Institute	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Supervising union... ..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Rural reconstruction and development association	13	8	10	14	...	...	+1
Total	23	18	900	893	202	200	+14

CHART (B) SHOWING THE FINANCIAL PROGRESS OF THE
CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN BARODA STATE



598. The following table gives details about the financial and other aspects of these institutions:—
Financial and other aspects.

Serial No.	Item	Total		Percentage	
		1936-37	1935-36	1936-37	1935-36
	A. SOCIETIES AND MEMBERS				
1	Number of societies	1,125	1,111	...	...
2	Number of members... ..	55,037	50,905	...	...
3	Average membership per society.	...	...	48·9	45·8
	B. WORKING CAPITAL				
4	Share capital	10,28,677	9,12,160	11·4	11·1
5	Deposit from members ...	29,38,679	26,07,451	32·7	31·8
6	Reserve funds	15,72,124	13,92,029	17·5	17·0
7	Loans from Government ...	1,45,591	1,73,864	1·6	2·1
8	Loans from banks and societies	13,07,206	12,74,527	14·5	15·6
9	Loans and deposits from non-members	20,09,685	18,31,455	22·3	22·4
10	Total working capital ...	90,01,962	81,91,486	100	100
	C. TURNOVER				
11	Outstanding loans at the beginning of the year	60,51,861	59,98,399	...	...
12	Fresh loans advanced during the year	21,49,614	21,34,705	...	...
13	Total loans	82,01,475	81,33,104	...	...
14	Repayment of loans from members	19,72,535	20,81,243	...	...
15	Loans due at the end of the year	62,28,940	60,51,861	...	...
16	Overdues at the end of the year	21,58,912	21,29,254	34·7	35·2

599. This table shows that the total loans and overdues have increased by 1·77 and ·29 as compared with the previous year. Repayments were fair during the year considering the fact that the season was not favourable to agriculturists.

600. The Baroda Land Mortgage Bank extended its operation to Padra and Sankheda talukas in addition to Karjan, Sinor and Vaghodia talukas. The share capital increased from Rs. 69,575 to Rs. 97,150. Out of 226 applications for loans 103 were sanctioned. The Bank advanced loans to the extent of Rs. 1,24,550. The whole of the amounts due on loans—Rs. 11,732—was recovered. The total loans outstanding at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 2,65,502. The repayments were regular. The Government defrayed the full expenditure of the land valuation officer and half the expenditure of the bank amounting to Rs. 1,473. The Government has guaranteed repayment of the principal and interest of the debentures of three lakhs which are shortly to be issued by the Bank. Efforts were made to compound the debts of the members and obtain for them advantageous terms from the creditors before advancing loans.

601. The Baroda Central Co-operative Bank and the Mehsana and Navsari district Co-operative Banks financed societies in their own districts and the taluka banks of Petlad, Kodinar, Damnagar, and Sidhpur advanced loans to the societies affiliated to them. The following table shows the financial position of these institutions :—

Description	1936-37	1935-36
Share capital	4,10,558	3,77,808
Reserve and other funds ...	2,37,414	2,17,492
Deposits from societies ...	5,47,600	4,63,998
Loans from Government ...	47,252	51,372
Other deposits	7,30,830	5,79,312
Total working capital...	19,73,654	16,91,982

The figures show an increase in deposits, reserve funds and working capital and a decrease in Government loans. Though the working capital increased, the demand for loans

from the agricultural societies decreased owing to the low prices of agricultural produce and the prevailing economic depression.

602. As a measure of relief to agriculturists, the Baroda Central Co-operative Bank reduced its rate of interest to $5\frac{1}{2}\%$ for regular repayments: the Mehsana and Petlad Co-operative Banks to 6% , the Navsari Co-operative Bank to $6\frac{1}{4}\%$, the Kodinar Co-operative Banking Union to $5\frac{1}{4}\%$ and the Damnagar Co-operative Bank to 7% . These banks were advised not to charge penal interest and if possible to write off such interest charged in previous years. The Damnagar and Kodinar Co-operative Banks carried on the business of joint sale of cotton of the members of Co-operative Societies, as well as of supply of seeds. The Damnagar Co-operative Bank sold 2,051 maunds of cotton worth Rs. 6,536 belonging to 7 societies and 2 individuals. The Kodinar Co-operative Banking Union sold 7,868 maunds of cotton of 17 societies worth Rs. 25,551. The following table shows the quantity of seeds supplied to the Co-operative Societies by the banks :—

Item	Name of the Bank which supplied seeds	Number of societies which bought seeds	Quantity of seeds	
			Mds.	Srs.
Wagad cotton seeds ...	Mehsana.	2	51	25
Deshi cotton seeds ...	Kodinar.	33	2,962	0
Deshi cotton seeds ...	Damnagar.	12	425	0
Ground-nuts ...	Damnagar.	12	1,231	13
Pusa wheat ...	Kodinar.	5	5	0
Pusa wheat ...	Mehsana.	1	246	0
Vajia wheat . .	Mehsana.	1	446	34
Barley ...	Mehsana.	1	84	26
Rajko ...	Mehsana.	1	35	30
Juwar ...	Mehsana.	7	1,843	13

603. The agricultural banks at Bhadran, Amreli, Vyara and Songhad showed a fall in working capital and deposits. These banks had to refuse deposits owing to economic depression and a reduced demand for loans from the agriculturists. The following figures show the financial position of these banks for the last two years :—

Year	Share capital	Reserve fund	Deposits	Working capital
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1936-37	1,76,170	89,728	4,65,528	7,41,126
1935-36	1,76,030	85,247	5,34,527	7,95,804

The lending rates of interest were 6%, 6½%, 6% and 7% for Bhadran, Amreli, Vyara and Songhad respectively. The Amreli agricultural bank conducted joint sale of cotton and sold about 409 mds. of cotton worth Rs. 1,558. The Bank also supplied 1,972 mds. of groundnuts and 548 mds. of cotton to 15 societies on the condition of joint sale of the produce through the bank. The Vyara Agricultural Bank, too, carried on the joint sale of different kinds of crop through the Dana pith (crop market) and sold 716 mds. in all.

604. The Central Co-operative institute made fair progress and continued to render useful service to the movement. The membership rose from 664 to 882. The total amount of fees received from society members and individuals was Rs.3,467. It organised 5 conferences and 2 classes for training secretaries. Lectures with lantern slides were delivered in 67 villages. The institute continued to edit "The Gram Jivan"—a monthly journal dealing with co-operation, agriculture and other topics of rural interest.

605. The Supervising Union of Vyara taluka in the Raniparaj area continued its activities. It has 43 societies on its register with a membership of 1,364 and a working capital of Rs. 1,09,654. The institution engaged 2 supervisors for its work.

606. The number of agricultural societies rose from 901 to 913. The following table shows the financial position of the agricultural societies :—

Agricultural societies
and their financial
position.

Serial No.	Item	1936-37	1935-36
	A. SOCIETIES AND MEMBERSHIP		
1	Number of societies	913	901
2	Number of members	30,586	29,151
	B. WORKING CAPITAL		
		Rs.	Rs.
3	Share capital	1,27,443	1,21,795
4	Deposits from members	6,59,334	5,63,016
5	Reserve funds	11,23,709	10,50,114
6	Loans from Government	29,354	36,384
7	Loans from banks and other socie- ties	11,29,288	11,01,444
8	Deposits from non-members	6,19,899	5,87,985
9	Total working capital	36,89,027	34,60,738
	C. TURNOVER		
10	Outstanding loans at the beginning of the year	29,41,639	30,35,013
11	Fresh loans advanced during the year	5,93,538	6,06,131
12	Total Loans	35,35,177	36,41,144
13	Repayment of banks from members	6,38,702	6,99,505
14	Loans due at the end of the year...	28,96,475	29,41,639
15	Overdues at the end of the year ...	13,51,298	13,21,669
16	Percentage of the overdues ...	46.7	45.0

There were increases in the working capital, deposits from members and non-members, reserve funds and loans from banks except the loans from Government. Repayments of loans showed decrease by Rs. 0.6 lakh. This was due to the unfavourable season. Overdues increased though convenient instalments were fixed for repayment in many cases. Most of the banks have reduced the rates of interest to $7\frac{1}{16}$ p.c. on loans to members. 69 societies charge $6\frac{1}{2}$ %.

607. The department continued to introduce better kinds of seeds and new varieties of crops. The details of the work done in this connection are given in the following table:—

Item	Number of societies through which seed was distributed	Names of the talukas in which societies were situated	Quantity of the seeds lbs.
B. D. Cotton... ..	3	Karjan	14
Broach cotton No. 9... ..	1	Baroda	5
Cotton B grade No. 1027	11	Vyara, Songadh and Mangrol	20,700
Tilis paddy	3	Karjan	9
Kolam No. 226	2	Vyara, Mangrol	440
Early colam	5	Baroda	20
Pusa wheat No. 4	14	Baroda	260
Pusa wheat No. 111	5	Baroda	80
Juwar No. 53	1	Vyara	160
Sugarcane. P.O.J.K. pieces...	11	Baroda and Kodinar	2,500
Washington Papaya	1	Baroda	$\frac{1}{2}$

Over and above this, the mesar pure seed supply society has stocked 140 mds. of pusa wheat.

During the year in Kodinar taluka 8,000 new fruit trees were planted by 230 members. 19 societies introduced subsidiary occupations for members.

608. At the beginning of the year there were 74 societies for consolidation of scattered holdings. Consolidation of scattered holdings. No new society was registered during the year. The work done by the existing societies is detailed below :—

No. of Societies	Number of persons who consolidated their holdings	Before consolida- tion			After consolida- tion			Approximate per- centage of reduction in number of blocks	No. of blocks reduced
		Bighas	No. of blocks	Average bigha in each block	Bighas	No. of blocks	Average bigha in each block		
6	38	989.12	325	3.04	989.12	298	3.3	8.3	27

609. During the year 2 new cotton sale societies were registered and one was cancelled as it did not work. The number of cotton sale societies was 18. Out of these 18 societies, 14 did fair work. These collected 6,546 bhars of cotton belonging to 1,223 members of which 6,525 bhars were ginned and the rest were disposed of unginned. The market price of the cotton with the societies was Rs. 5,87,284. As the prices of cotton went down, some part of cotton remained unsold and so the sale proceeds and profit cannot be given. The groundnut sale society at Ubhel sold 2,940 mds. of groundnuts at different prices. Here again as there are unsold stocks the final figures of profit cannot be given.

The sales of groundnuts were as under :—

Talukas	Sales made at the rate of 40 seers per maund	Gain in maunds
Kamrej and Palsana ...	2,07,960	10,398

610. The Farmers' Co-operative Ginning Factory at Baben ginned 6,733 bhars of cotton as against 4,407 bhars in the preceding year. The rate of ginning per bhar was Rs. 3-6-0 including all kinds of expenses. The society made a profit of Rs. 11,025. (The Government granted a subvention of Rs. 300 during the year which amount the society carried to its depreciation fund). During the year the Mehsana Co-operative Union was started. The Union collectively ginned 214 bhars of cotton of 215 members and realised Rs. 23,559 representing Rs. 2 over the market prices per bhar.

611. Out of 11 milch cattle societies, 5 were in liquidation, two have fully paid their dues and two are in arrears of interest (Rs. 483) only. Of the remaining 2, one is indebted to Government to the extent of Rs. 1,522 and as the members are poor, four annual instalments were allowed for repayment; and the other owes Rs. 1,457 to the Petlad Co-operative Bank. Out of the three cattle breeding societies, one society which was under liquidation, was wound up. The remaining two were not able to secure good pedigree bulls and so could not commence work.

The milk supply society of Nizampura produced 57,431 lbs. of milk and sold it in Baroda city.

612. There were 10 power pump societies at the beginning of the year, 1 society was registered and 1 cancelled. Thus the number remained the same as in the last year. Out of these societies 7 worked well. The total working capital of these societies was Rs. 25,042. The total amount due to Government by them at the commencement of the year was Rs. 16,174. No new loans were advanced during the year and Rs. 1,839 were recovered. This left a balance of Rs. 14,335. These societies irrigated 499 bighas of land. Water was supplied to the members at rates varying from Re. 0-8-0 to Re. 1-4-0 an hour.

The water-works society at Sarar in Baroda taluka was liquidated and the works were taken over by the village panchayat.

613. There were 6 village supply stores out of which 4 are wound up and the remaining did hardly any work, partly because of the difficulty of cash transactions in villages and partly on account of the dearth of good workers.

614. Thrift societies in Raniparaj areas worked well. There were 24 societies at the beginning of the year and 9 new societies were registered. The results of the working are detailed below :—

Type of the societies	Number of societies	Number of members	Savings Rs.	Reserve fund Rs.	Working capital Rs.
Women	30	739	9,143	366	10,048
Men	3	102	1,101	49	1,161
Total 1936-37	33	841	10,244	415	11,209
1935-36	24	666	8,640	347	9,508

615. The number of non-agricultural societies of all classes increased by one at the end of the year. The following table gives details about the membership and financial position of these societies :—

Serial No.	Item	1936-37	1935-36
	A. SOCIETIES AND MEMBERSHIP		
1	Number of societies ...	202	201
2	Number of members ...	21,332	19,165
	B. WORKING CAPITAL		
		Rs.	Rs.
3	Share capital ...	4,90,676	4,12,557
4	Deposits from members ...	17,31,745	15,78,437
5	Reserve funds ...	2,11,001	1,24,423
6	Loans from Government ...	68,985	86,144
7	Loans from banks and other societies	1,77,918	1,73,083
8	Deposits from non-members ...	6,58,956	6,64,158
9	Total working capital ...	33,39,281	30,38,802

Serial No.	Item	1936-37	1935-36
C. TURNOVER			
		Rs.	Rs.
10	Outstanding loans at the beginning of the year	18,28,192	16,84,949
11	Fresh loans advanced during the year	11,51,528	12,14,127
12	Total loans	29,79,720	28,99,076
13	Repayment of loans from members	10,70,063	10,70,884
14	Loans due at the end of the year	19,09,657	18,28,192
15	Overdues at the end of the year	2,44,877	2,09,111
16	Percentage of overdues ...	12·8	11·4

616. The amounts due to the Government from the 63 flood relief societies were in the beginning of the year Rs. 1,06,123 of which Rs. 23,620 were recovered. This left a balance of Rs. 82,503 to be recovered. The membership of these societies consists of the poorest class of people who earn their living by daily labour. Owing to continued economic depression, the realisations fell. After careful inquiry, the time for repayment was extended so that the members might repay their loans in more convenient instalments.

617. There were seven non-agricultural thrift societies. The result of their working is given below :—

Type of the societies	Number of societies	Number of members	Savings Rs.	Reserve fund Rs.	Working capital Rs.
Women	1	21	712	63	942
Men	6	153	5,143	256	5,779
Total 1936-37	7	174	5,855	319	6,721
1935-36	8	178	4,531	516	5,292

618. There were 22 students' stores, out of which 1 was cancelled during the year as it did not work. The remaining stores worked as below :—

Year	Number of stores	Number of members	Working capital Rs.	Goods sold Rs.
1936-37 ...	21	1,906	4,175	5,923
1935-36 ...	22	1,997	2,405	5,756

619. Of the 7 urban stores, two are under liquidation. Among the Co-operative stores, the Urban stores. Pustakalaya mandal and the Baroda city milk depot and Okha Port store did fairly good work. The Pustakalaya mandal's sales amounted to Rs. 38,372 and those of Okha Port store to Rs. 17,324. The Baroda city milk depot sold 5,219 mds. of milk at a profit of Rs. 445. The Navsari milk depot began work and sold 768 mds. of milk.

620. During the year 1 co-operative housing society was registered, making a total of seven in the State. Out of these three are in Baroda city, three in Navsari district and one in the Baroda district. The Karjan housing society, the Sayaji housing society, and the Mahuvar housing society have not yet obtained possession of the land for which they applied. Result of their working is detailed below :—

Name of the society	Number of plots	Number of houses completed	Number of houses under consideration	Vacant plots	Plots for water-works or garden
Friends' Housing Society	84	60	4	18	2 .
Pratapganj Housing Society	46	35	3	8	...
Navsari Housing Society	11	7	...	4	...
Kosamba Housing Society	10	8	...	2	...

The Baroda city housing societies are being financed by the Baroda Central Co-operative Bank. The other societies did not require loans from banks.

621. There were 8 taluka development associations and 14 village reconstruction mandals in the beginning of the year. 5 new development associations were registered making a total of 13. Out of 14 village reconstruction mandals 4 were cancelled.

Thus there were 10 mandals at the end of the year. The Waghodia, Dabhoi and Kheralu development associations did fairly good work, while the others did not show much activity.

622. General propaganda were carried out by the Co-operative institute and development associations. The departmental staff helped at the conferences and at the training classes for secretarial work, wherever these were organised. The Registrar, his assistants and auditors delivered lectures on co-operation at the training college for men, the agricultural class on the demonstration farm, the rural reconstruction centre at Kosamba and the classes for teachers organised by the Education department. The staff also worked for development of subsidiary industries like spinning, weaving and fruit growing in suitable areas.

623. Of the 723 agricultural credit societies, 50 fall under class 'A', 126 under class 'B', 396 under class 'C' and 57 under class 'D'. 87 societies are in the process of liquidation and 7 have not commenced work. The percentage of bad societies was 20.9 against 18.8 of the previous year. The 'A' class societies have increased by 7.

624. The growth of the movement continued to be hampered by adverse economic conditions. The policy of strengthening existing societies will have to be pursued steadily and extension will have to remain in the background for some time to come. The large percentage of overdues continues to hamper the movement and a solution can only be found in intensive investigation of the state of each society and framing of a scheme based on such scrutiny.

E. Forests

625. Mr. C. D. Warden was Conservator. He was assisted by two assistant conservators, Mr. S.A.A. Zaidi and Mr. H. R. Desai.

Personnel.

A. CONSTITUTION OF FORESTS

626. The total area under the forests in the State is 709.9 sq. miles. This area is divided into 9 ranges for administrative purposes. Of these, five ranges are in Navsari district, one in Baroda, one in Mehsana and two in Amreli.

Distribution of the ranges.

B. MANAGEMENT OF FORESTS

(a) Working Plans

627. The exploitable forests of 567 sq. miles, which form 80 per cent of the entire area, are worked under sanctioned working plans.

Prescription of working plans.

(b) Communications and Buildings

628. Forest roads are constructed and maintained by the Public Works department. The cost is met from the proceeds of the forest cess. During the year Rs. 13,917 were spent on roads as against Rs. 14,817 in the preceding year.

Cost of maintenance of forest roads.

629. Repairs to the existing forest buildings and wells were done by the department at a cost of Rs. 3,581 as against Rs. 2,384 in the previous year.

Repairs to forest buildings and wells.

(c) Protection of Forests

(i) General

630. The following table shows the number of forest offences:—

Forest offences.

Year	Injury to forests by fire	Unauthorised felling or removal of produce	Unauthorised grazing	Other offences	Total
1936-37 ...	14	40	10	6	70
1935-36 ...	17	43	8	8	76

The total number of forest offences shows a decrease of 8.5% as compared with the previous year. Most of the offences under the head "unauthorised felling" were petty pilferings.

631. The following table shows the mode of disposal of the offences:—

Mode of disposal of offences.

Offences pending at the beginning of the year	Offences detected during the year	Total	Compounded	Convictions	Acquittal Pending
15	70	85	57	11	16

632. The area affected by fire during the year was 6,773 bighas as against 5,020 in the preceding year. The expenditure on fire protection was Rs. 5,571 as against Rs. 6,119 in the previous year.

(ii) Protection from cattle

633. 18% of the forests managed by the department were closed to grazing and 82% were open to all animals except sheep and goats. Grazing permits were issued for 96,156 animals as against 97,631 in the previous year.

634. The grazing revenue received was Rs. 39,814 as against Rs. 41,364 in the previous year. About 25,000 animals belonging to cultivators and owners of the Gaoshalas of Okhamandal grazed free of charge, as usual. Owing to scarcity of rains in Okhamandal, people were allowed to take away mangrove leaves for fodder without payment and grazing fees were reduced by way of concession.

C. SYLVICULTURE

635. With the exception of teak, all other principal species seeded well. The lac collected during the year was 276 maunds and the cost was Rs. 900.

D. EXPLOITATION

(a) Major forest produce

636. *Coppice-with-standards*:—67% of the exploitable state forests are worked under this system on a rotation of 40 years. The following table gives the details of the working during the year :—

Exploitation under the method of coppice-with-standards.

Year	No. of coupes	Total area exploited in bighas	Total realisation Rs.	Average realisation per bigha Rs.
1936-37	75	12,934	3,07,451	23-12- 4
1935-36	75	12,849	2,63,302	22- 5- 4

637. *Improvement fellings*:—This method is applied only to the Nanchhal tract of the Vankal range. The rotation is 20 years. The following table gives the details of the working :—

Year	No. of coupes	Area in bighas	Amount realised Rs.	Average realisation per bigha Rs.
1936-37	2	2,610	20,501	7-13- 8
1935-36	4	4,997	53,291	10-10- 9

(b) *Minor forest produce*

638. This was mainly farmed out or sold on permits. The details are given below:—

Receipts from minor forest produce.

Description	Revenue	
	1936-37 Rs.	1935-36 Rs.
1. Lac	30	2,410
2. Asitra and Timru leaves ...	4,019	2,981
3. Mahuda flowers and fruits...	1,119	987
4. Bamboos	12,259	12,359
5. Miscellaneous	17,857	18,146
Total	35,284	36,883

639. Receipts from grass including grazing fees amounted to Rs. 44,899 as against Rs. 46,093 in the previous year.

Collection of grazing fees.

640. The quarries at Songir and elsewhere yielded a revenue of Rs. 2,406 as against Rs. 3,032 in the preceding year.

Revenue from quarries.

E. FINANCIAL RESULTS

641. The following table compares the total income and expenditure of the department for the last two years:—

Revenue and expenditure.

Year	Revenue Rs.	Expenditure Rs.	Surplus Rs.
1936-37	4,42,936	1,38,838	3,04,098
1935-36	4,26,031	1,32,521	2,93,510

The revenue includes the forest local cess which was Rs. 35,625 during the year under report.

F. GENERAL

642. The rules about cultivation of land in the forest tracts under the *holbandi* tenure were framed in 1915; as they were found imperfect, they were revised during the year. The following are the main provisions of the rules:—

- (i) not more than 20 bighas of land should be given to one family;
- (ii) the land should be properly demarcated;
- (iii) even if any family takes up less than 20 bighas of land, it shall be liable to pay the assessment for full 20 bighas;
- (iv) the land should be cultivated by the occupant himself or his legal heirs only;
- (v) the holder should not transfer the land by sale or mortgage or create any other encumbrance on it.

F. Electrical department

643. During the year, Mr. M. H. Bhatt, acted as Electrical Engineer.
Personnel.

644. The city supply undertaking generated 28.02 lakhs K.W.H. as against 26.88 lakhs K.W.H. last year. There was an increase of about 2 per cent over last year in the use of electrical energy as motive power in agricultural and sewage operations.

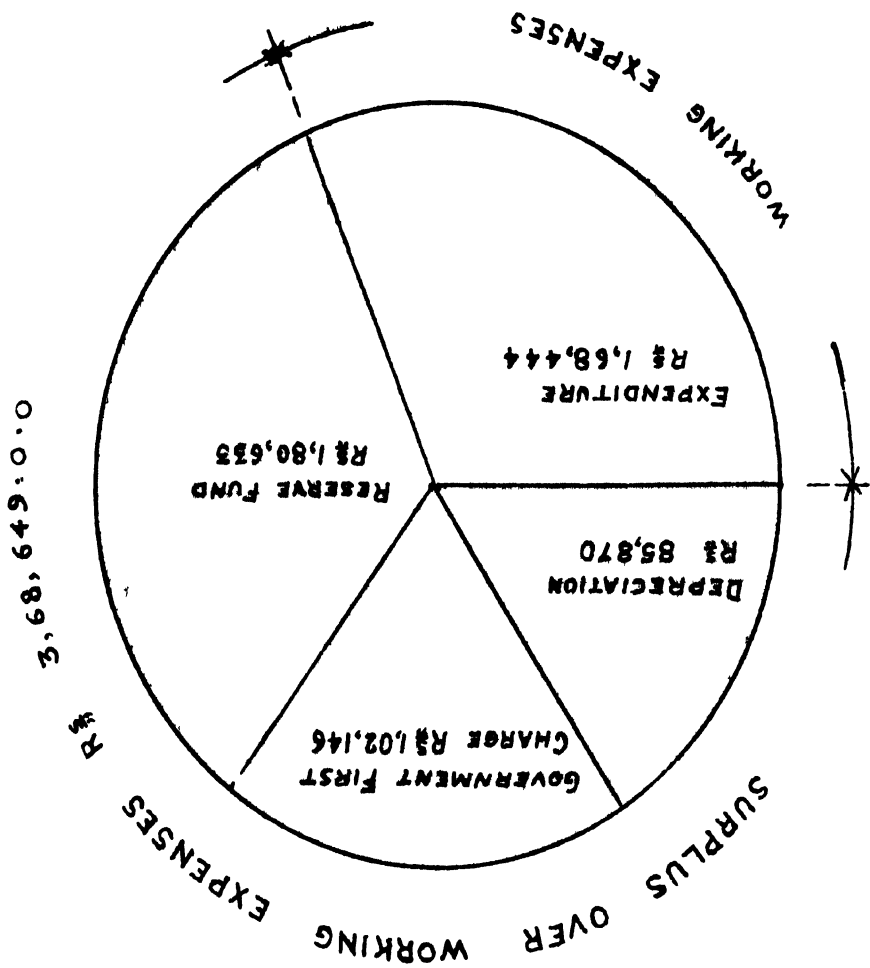
645. The city supply undertaking continued to show a steady increase in earnings. The total revenue amounted to Rs. 5,37,093 as against Rs. 5,15,722 last year. The gross surplus over working expenses amounted to Rs. 3,68,649. The surplus (after deducting depreciation) represents a net profit of 10.94 per cent on the capital cost. The depreciation and reserve funds amounted to Rs. 8,23,478 and Rs. 9,83,283 respectively.

646. The working expenses of the city supply undertaking amounted to Rs. 1,68,444 as against Rs. 1,77,661 last year. The decrease was mainly due to the Electrical Engineer's post remaining vacant during the year. The ratio of working expenses to total receipts amounted to 31 per cent as against 34 per cent last year.

REVENUE R\$ 5,37,093

1936-1937

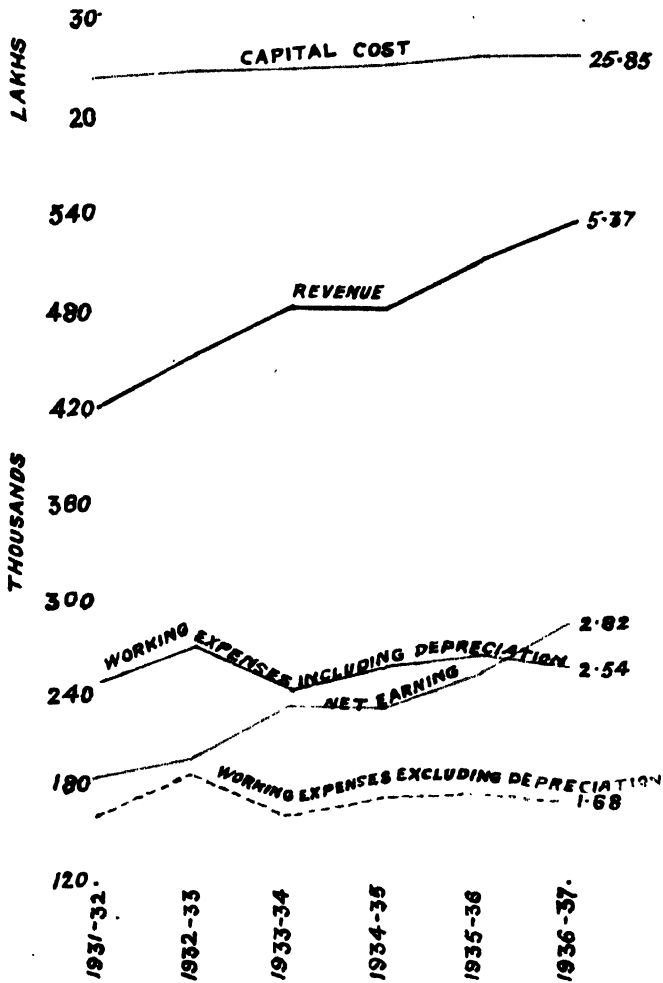
B



CAPITAL, REVENUE, EXPENDITURE & NET EARNINGS OF ELECTRIC DEPT

1936-1937

A



647. The number of consumers at the end of the year stood at 3,393 as against 3,039 at the end of the previous year.

Consumers.

648. 126 street lights were added to the general public lighting. These brought the total to 1874 as against 1748 last year. The

Street lights.

public lighting extended over an aggregate route length of about 81 miles as against 76 miles last year.

649. The total capital expenditure incurred under different branches of the department amounted to Rs. 1,57,038, and the revenue expenditure to Rs. 2,62,828.

Capital and revenue expenditure.

650. In order to serve rural areas around Baroda, the extension of mains from the city supply system to Atladra and Tandalja was undertaken during the year at a cost of Rs. 37,389. H. T. and L. T. mains were run to these areas and pole-top transformers were provided at Atladra. The extension of supply mains to Manjalpur was completed. 25 pumping sets were set up for irrigation purposes.

Extension of mains to rural areas.

651. To popularise electrical energy as motive power for agricultural operations, the Government reduced the rates and fixed them as follows :—

Reduction in rates for irrigation.

1-200 units per B.H.P.	Re. 0-1-6 per unit.
201-400 "	" 0-1-3 "
401-600 "	" 0-1-0 "

652. The Petlad electrification scheme sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,84,576 was taken in hand. The construction of the power house and connected buildings, the erection of poles and the running of overhead mains were in progress during the year. The power house is intended to supply energy to private consumers and serve the water-works at Petlad and also the agricultural areas in the vicinity.

Petlad electrification scheme.

653. The scheme of electrification of Vijapur was under the consideration of the Government.

Vijapur electrification scheme.

654. The Government further considered the scheme of remodelling and extending the Baroda electric supply system at an estimated cost of Rs. 34,00,000 and directed submission of specifications for inviting tenders. The scheme involves the change over of supply voltage

Remodelling the Baroda electric supply system.

and frequency from 110/200 volts, 40 cycles, to 230/400 volts, 50 cycles and the installation of a larger thermal power station with Turbo generators. The scheme is intended to supply energy to industrial concerns at moderate rates. It is also intended to serve agricultural needs of rural areas in the district.

655. The Electrical Inspector inspected all electrical supply undertakings in the State. Besides the two Government electrical works at Baroda and Okha, 10 electric supply undertakings run by private enterprise were in operation during the year.

656. The automatic telephone system worked satisfactorily. The number of private subscribers rose to 75 as against 61 of the last year. The total number of telephone subscribers connected with the exchange including the numbers reserved for Palace and Khangi services was 293 as against 270 in the previous year. The number of calls through the Exchange rose from 12,99,223 to 14,45,940 during the year.

657. The gross earnings of the telephone system amounted to Rs. 36,193 and the working expenses to Rs. 14,777. Allowing Rs. 9,281 for depreciation, the balance came to Rs. 12,135, being 6.32 per cent on the capital investment.

658. To provide Navsari and Kalol with trunk call facilities, arrangements have been made with the Post and Telegraph department for junction lines between Surat and Navsari and Ahmedabad and Kalol. Installations of local automatic telephone exchanges and subscribers' lines at Navsari and Kalol have been sanctioned by Government. The laying out of underground cables at Navsari was completed and the exchange buildings are under construction.

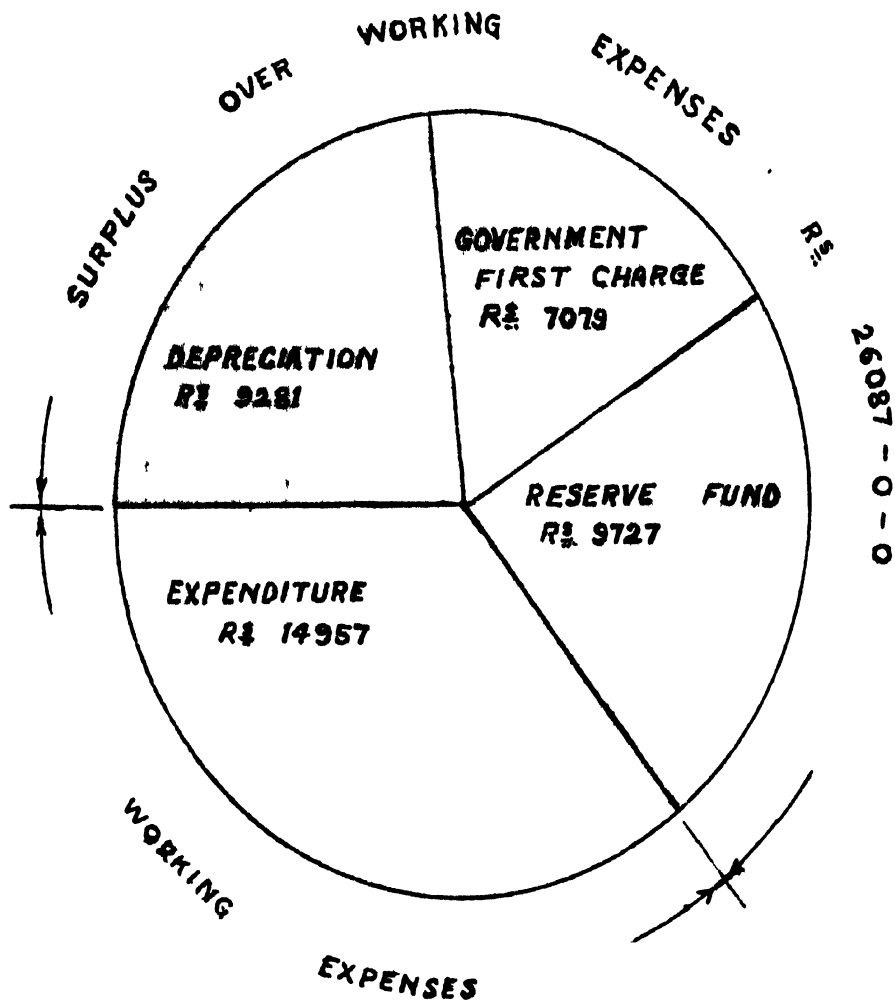
659. 419 licences for radio receiving sets were granted during the year as against 247 last year. Of these, 206 were for Baroda city and 213 for district towns. The fees realised totalled Rs. 4,506 as against Rs. 2,462 last year. The income from the public address equipment was Rs. 345 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 180.

EARNING OF TELEPHONE SECTION
INCLUDING RADIO LICENCES &
PUBLIC ADDRESS EQUIPMENT

R£ 41,044

1936 - 1937

C



CHAPTER XI

PUBLIC WORKS

A. Public Works Branch

PERSONNEL AND ORGANISATION

660. During the year Mr. M. T. Adalja continued as Chief Engineer. He was assisted by Mr. V. R. Talvalker as State Architect and Superintending Engineer and Mr. T. R. Nrasinhachari as Irrigation Engineer.

661. There were seven permanent and two temporary executive divisions in charge of officers as shown below :—

Permanent divisions

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (i) Baroda city division | (i) Mr. D. P. Chakravarti |
| | (ii) Mr. E. J. Katpitia |
| (ii) Palace division | (i) Mr. A. L. Kazi |
| (iii) Baroda division | (i) Mr. G. D. Parekh |
| | (ii) Mr. A. N. Dixit. |
| (iv) Mehsana division | (i) Mr. C. H. Vora |
| | (ii) Mr. H. M. Joshi |
| (v) Navsari division | (i) Mr. M. R. Patel |
| (vi) Amreli division | (i) Mr. G. L. Agashe |
| | (ii) Mr. R. J. Rege. |
| | (iii) Mr. C. S. Patel. |
| (vii) Garden division | (i) Mr. M. G. Desai |

Temporary divisions

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| (i) Sanitary division | (i) Mr. S. D. Sathe |
| (ii) Furniture factory | (ii) Mr. L. H. Kharadi |

MISCELLANEOUS

662. The Chief Engineer toured for 113 days and attended 81 committee meetings and conferences during the year.

Inspection tours of the Chief Engineer.

663. The expenditure on the P. W. D. establishment amounted to Rs. 4,34,252 in the year as against Rs. 3,95,087 in the previous year. This gives a percentage of 13·2 on the total cost of works.

664. The following table shows the expenditure under different heads compared with the previous year :—

(Figures are in lakhs of rupees)

Serial No.	Heads	Expenditure	
		1936-37	1935-36
1	Original	13·67	17·74
2	Repairs	9·36	9·23
3	Establishment	4·34	3·95
4	Tools and plant	0·23	0·16
5	Works suspense accounts	2·57	4·09
6	Refund of revenue	0·03	0·46
7	Irrigation (remunerative works) ...	0·06	0·08
8	Electric department (capital works) ...	0·02	...
9	Remittance transfer expenditure ...	3·25	3·88
10	Deposit contribution	3·38	3·36
	Total Rs. ...	36·91	42·95

665. The following table shows the more important of the original works completed or in progress during the year:—

Serial No.	Division	Works
1	Baroda city division	(i) Kirti Mandir above plinth (ii) The Golden Jubilee Science Institute and Technological block (iii) Babajipura (Govindrao) Central school (iv) Extension to the Khanderao Market
2	Palace division	(i) L. V. Palace kitchen (ii) Changing floors at Jaya Mahal Palace
3	Baroda division	(i) Agricultural Institute (ii) Electric Power House at Petlad
4	Navsari division	(i) The Sayajirao III Diamond Jubilee bridge with approach road (ii) Mahuva-Anaval road
5	Mehsana division	(i) Scout headquarters at Patan (ii) Special repairs to Vadnagar tank feeder
6	Amreli division	(i) School at Khamba (ii) Dispensary at Damnagar
7	Sanitary division	(i) Storm water drains in Baroda city (ii) Baroda Aerodrome (iii) Rawal water-works

ROADS AND BRIDGES

666. The programme of road works in Baroda and Navsari districts continued under execution. During the year, the following important road works were either completed or in progress:—

- (i) tail end portion of Chhani-Mahisagar road;
- (ii) bridge over Dhadhar river;
- (iii) Mahuva-Anaval road;
- (iv) 2nd section of Chalthan-Kholwad road;
- (v) Kathor-Kim-Velachha road;
- (vi) high level bridge on Purna river near Mahuva.

667. The total outlay on irrigation and water-works to the end of the year excluding the Baroda city water-works, remained at Rs. 56.91 lakhs of which Rs. 11.65 were for remunerative and the rest unremunerative works. Among irrigation works in progress were ;—

- (i) Special repairs to Thol tank.
- (ii) Special repairs to Vadnagar feeder.

668. During the year 8,929.2 bighas of land were irrigated and a revenue of Rs. 24,604 was realised against 8,319 bighas irrigated and Rs. 29,030 realised as revenue in the previous year. The return came to Rs. 2.7 per bigha against Rs. 3.6 in the previous year. The decrease in revenue was due to shortage of water in the tanks for winter and summer crops.

IRRIGATION PROJECTS

669. A special Engineer has been appointed for investigating the Sabarmati and Zankhri projects.

Sabarmati and Zankhri projects.

The Sabarmati project

The proposal is to dam the river at the Dharoi gorge and store the flood waters in a reservoir for the irrigation of portions of the Mehsana district of the State and if the Bombay Government so desired the North Daskroi taluka of the Ahmedabad district. A preliminary report has been framed by the Special Engineer and the co-operation of the Bombay Government has been invited.

The Zankhri project

The project is intended to bring under irrigation over 20,000 bighas of land in three talukas of the Navsari district. The investigation is in progress and an enquiry into the financial prospects has been ordered.

WATER-WORKS (BARODA CITY)

670. The control over the Baroda city water-works and the distribution of water in the Baroda city within the municipal limits remained with the municipality as before. The Public Works department continued to maintain and supervise the head works at Ajwa, Asoj and Pratappura, the filter beds at Nimeta and the main pipe line outside municipal limits. During the year an

Pratappura and Ajwa Nimeta water-works.

expenditure of Rs. 30,780 was incurred on the maintenance of these works.

671. To improve the quality of the city supply, two new filter beds were constructed at Nimeta at a cost of Rs. 1.60 lakhs and the old ones were thoroughly overhauled. Analysis by the State Bacteriologist shows that the water now supplied to the city is much purer than before.

MOFUSSIL WATER-WORKS

672. In the Baroda district, the Mandala water-works were under construction and the Raval water-works were completed. The boring operations in connection with water-works at Petlad and Dharmaj were in progress. In the Navsari district the Dabhel Simalak water-works, the gift of a philanthropic gentleman, Sheth Isapji Ismailmiya, reached completion. In the Amreli district, the laying of pipes under the Okha water supply scheme was in progress.

DRAINAGE WORKS

673. During the year the budget allotted to city drainage works including storm water drains amounted to Rs. 65,987 out of which Rs. 56,770 were spent.

674. (a) The Navsari town drainage scheme is divided into 7 sections. Of these, sections A, B, C, D and E have been completed. The work of house connection is in progress.

(b) During the year the work of providing underground sewerage for Bhadran town was undertaken and the pipes and other material were collected. Arrangements were made to acquire sites for the pumping stations and approach roads and the actual laying of the outfall line was commenced. The total expenditure incurred on the work amounted to Rs. 7,661.

KANSSES AND FIELD DRAINAGES

675. During the year, 8 miles of drainage channels were constructed at a cost of Rs. 10,549 and 40 miles of drains were thoroughly overhauled at a cost of Rs. 18,049. 313 miles of main drains were maintained at a cost of Rs. 8,084. Work under this head is being carried out on a carefully devised programme.

CITY IMPROVEMENT WORKS

676. The expenditure on works out of the City Improvement Trust funds was Rs. 40,037. The City improvement works out of P. W. D. and Trust funds undertaken during the year either completed or in progress were as under:-

(a) *P. W. D. Budget*

- (i) City drainage works sections I, II, V, VII, VIII, X and XI.
- (ii) Storm water drains in Baroda city.
- (iii) Baroda Aerodrome near Harni.
- (iv) Laying drainage line in new Golvad.
- (v) Laying drainage line on Padra road and Race Course road.
- (vi) A road from Bechraji junction to Kareli bag up to Male Training College.
- (vii) Circular stone railing and layout in front of L. V. Palace main gate.

(b) *Trust Fund*

- (i) Roads in the Friends' Co-operative Housing Society.
- (ii) A square at the crossing of Shivaji road and road from Dandia Bazar to Chimnabai Tower road.
- (iii) A road from Camp road to Ice Factory for Pratap Ganj Co-operative Housing Society.
- (iv) A sports ground near Idga.
- (v) Diverting a drainage from Polo ground behind Indumati Mahal.

677. The following works were carried out by the Mechanical branch of the P. W. department:—

Boring works.

- (a) Three borings 8" in diameter were made at Gorva for the Electrical department. Two of these were gauged. The combined discharge came to 14,500 gallons of water an hour.
- (b) Two borings at Dharoi were carried up to the rock to ascertain the nature of the soil for a foundation in connection with the Sabarmati Irrigation project.
- (c) The step-well at Bahadarpur was gauged for the water-works at Bahadarpur.

- (d) An anemometer was fixed at the Science Institute, for meteorological purposes.
- (e) The pipe line from the Ajwa main to Raval was constructed for the supply of Ajwa water to the village of Raval.

NOTEWORTHY ACTIVITIES

678. A conference of engineers was held in April, under the chairmanship of the Chief Engineer. Conference held. The Dewan Saheb inaugurated proceedings. The conference discussed questions of technical interest.

679. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb was pleased to perform the foundation ceremony of the College Library building on 4-12-1936. Foundation stone ceremony of College Library.

680. Shrimant Yuvraj Pratapsinh Raje performed the opening ceremony of the Sheth Maganlal Dosabhai Agricultural Institute on 18-2-1937. Opening ceremony of Agricultural Institute.

681. The Government directed that the Furniture Factory should be worked on a strictly commercial basis and that all the orders of furniture placed with the Central Jail and the Kalabhavan by the State departments should be transferred to it. They also directed that the scholarships available to artisan students in carpentry at the Kalabhavan should be transferred to the Furniture Factory where students should be trained under working conditions, and that a regular course divided into

- (i) elementary and
- (ii) advanced

should be laid down for such students.

682. To deal with the work that has arisen on account of the construction of an aerodrome near Harni and the project for a few more in different parts of the State, a new department called the Civil Aviation department was opened and placed under the Chief Engineer as Director of Civil Aviation. This department will supervise aerodromes and airway control, arrange for the training of aerodrome control staff and attend to operational equipment of aerodromes. Civil Aviation department opened.

B. Railways

PERSONNEL

683. Rai Bahadur Ram Kishan continued as Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, except during the period of his leave from 1st August to 20th November and 6th April to 24th July when Khan Saheb M. A. Rashid, Traffic Superintendent acted as Manager and Mr. D. B. Shukla acted as Engineer-in-Chief. Mr. S. M. Avril, Loco and Carriage Superintendent, acted as Manager from 10th October to 20th November.

684. On the retirement of Mr. S. M. Avril, Mr. A. T. Gordon, took over charge as Loco and Carriage Superintendent from 24th March.

685. Khan Saheb M. A. Rashid continued as Traffic Superintendent.

686. Mr. M. V. Naidu retired from service from 8th September and Mr. Hansraj who acted for him was confirmed as Chief Auditor from 1st October.

MILEAGE

687. The total mileage of railway (excluding sidings but including the Bodeli-Chhota Udaipur railway) owned by the State was 706.70 miles, of which 21.42 were broad gauge, 329.55 metre gauge and 355.73 narrow gauge. The broad gauge section is worked by the B. B. & C. I. railway and the Okhamandal railway, a metre gauge section of 37.21 miles by the Jamnagar and Dwarka railway. The remaining lines are worked by the State.

688. The mileage maintained by the Engineering department was as follows:—

Mileage maintained by the Engineering department.		Main line miles	Siding miles
(i) Narrow Gauge	...	355.75	58.87
(ii) Metre gauge:—			
Mehsana Railways	...	255.12	31.35
Khijadia-Dhari Railway	...	37.46	4.59
		<hr/> 648.33	<hr/> 97.81

NEW CONSTRUCTION AND ENGINEERING WORKS

689. The work of construction of Prachi Road Kodinar railway, a line of 16·72 miles in length in the Amreli district in Kathiawar, progressed satisfactorily. The line is expected to be opened for traffic in January 1938. The construction of a jetty and break-water at Mul Dwarka was postponed.

Prachi Road Kodinar railway construction.

Investigation of a railway line from Khalipur to Radhanpur.

690. It is proposed to investigate the prospects of a railway line from Khalipur to Radhanpur in consultation with the Radhanpur State. The survey operations will be taken in hand after the monsoon season.

691. The extension of the railway line from Kodinar to Velan has been surveyed.

Survey, Kodinar to Velan extension.

692. The out-agency service between Chalala and Khambha on the Khijadia-Dhari railway started working from 1st of August 1936 for the carriage of passengers, luggage, parcels, goods and mail and was well patronised.

Out-agency service, Chalala to Khambha.

693. The following are some of the important works completed during the year:—

Important works.

Metre Gauge

- (i) Relaying permanent way with 50 lbs. rails and steel sleepers for $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles on Kalol-Kadi section.
- (ii) Dismantling menial quarters and converting traffic clerk quarters into menial quarters and providing staff quarters for station masters, signallers, etc., at several stations on Mehsana railways.

Narrow Gauge

- (i) Providing boiler tube fencing, 15 feet gate and footpath at Miyagam.
- (ii) Providing 6 unit traffic quarters at Dabhoi.
- (iii) Rebuilding the station buildings at Vishvamitri and Kelanpur.
- (iv) Providing electric lighting in the staff quarters at Dabhoi.

FINANCIAL RESULTS

694. The gross earnings for the year amounted to Rs. 52,83,894. Of these, Rs. 45,27,533 were from N. G. and M. G. railways managed by the State and Rs. 7,56,361 were from the Anand-Petlad and Okha sections managed by foreign railways. The gross earnings of the N. G. railway rose from Rs. 23,27,148 to Rs. 23,59,888 and those of the M. G. railway fell from Rs. 23,09,472 to Rs. 21,67,645. The decline in the earnings of the M. G. railway was, in a large measure, due to motor bus competition and freakish monsoon in the Mehsana district.

695. The working expenses of the State managed railways, excluding depreciation, amounted to Rs. 24,81,386, as against Rs. 25,44,169 in the previous year. The working expenses of the Anand-Petlad and Okha sections, managed by foreign railways came to Rs. 3,93,728.

696. The net earnings of the railways amounted to Rs. 18,28,104, yielding a return of 3.35% on the capital outlay of Rs. 5,45,65,251.

697. The contribution to the depreciation fund is calculated on the basis of 1.25 per cent of the total capital at charge at the end of the previous year and is limited to Rs. 3,60,000 only in the case of the N. G. railways. Accordingly, Rs. 5,80,676 were set apart for the depreciation fund as against Rs. 5,76,754 last year. The working expenses of the State managed railways amounted to Rs. 30,62,062 as against Rs. 31,20,923 in the previous year.

698. The appropriation to the depreciation fund was in excess of withdrawals by Rs. 74,871. Closing balance. The closing balance of the depreciation fund stood at Rs. 17,04,722 at the end of the year.

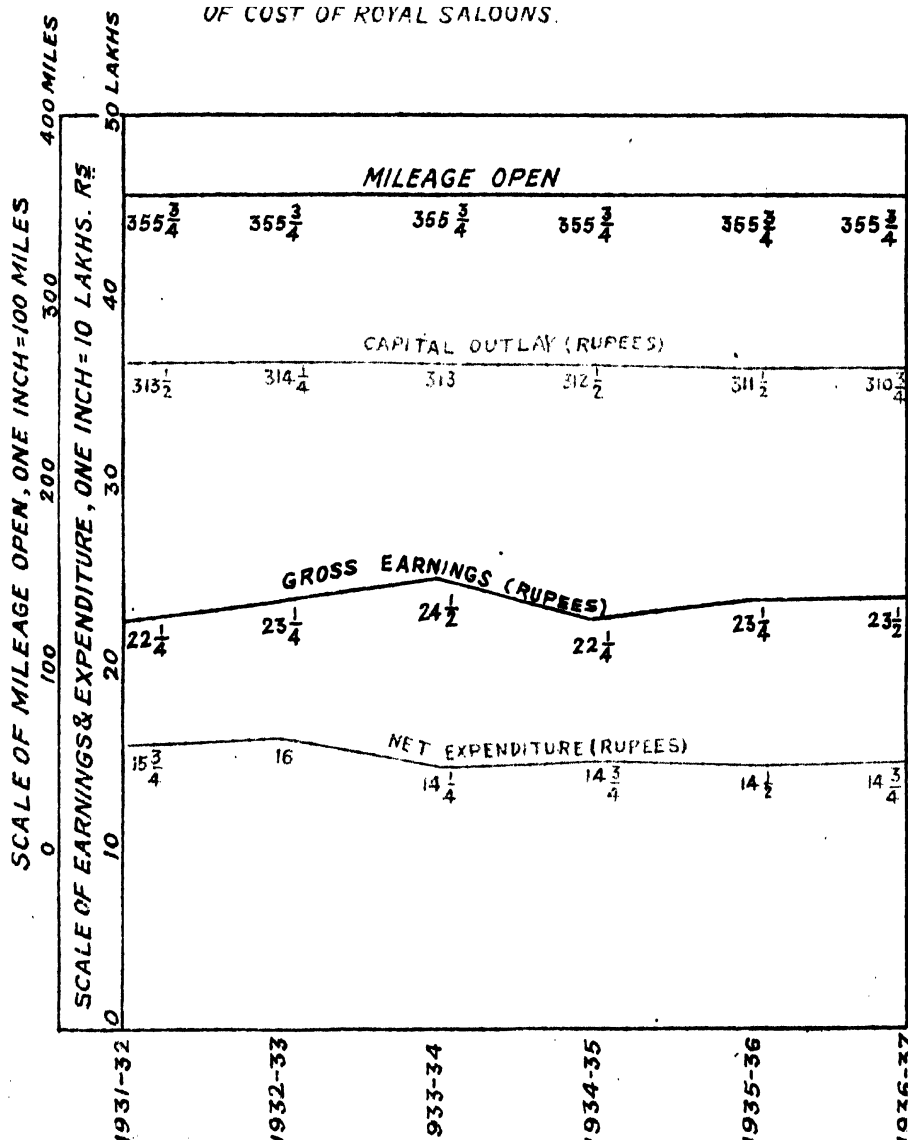
699. The following table gives the financial statistics of the railways, including the Anand-Petlad and Okha sections:—

NARROW GAUGE

DIAGRAM SHOWING FOR EACH YEAR
THE TOTAL CAPITAL OUTLAY, GROSS EARNINGS,
WORKING EXPENSES & LENGTH IN MILE OPEN.

NOTE:-

1. THE EXPENDITURE LINE DOES NOT INCLUDE UNSPENT BALANCE OF DEPRECIATION FUND LATELY INTRODUCED.
2. THE CAPITAL OUTLAY FROM 1933-34 IS EXCLUSIVE OF COST OF ROYAL SALOONS.

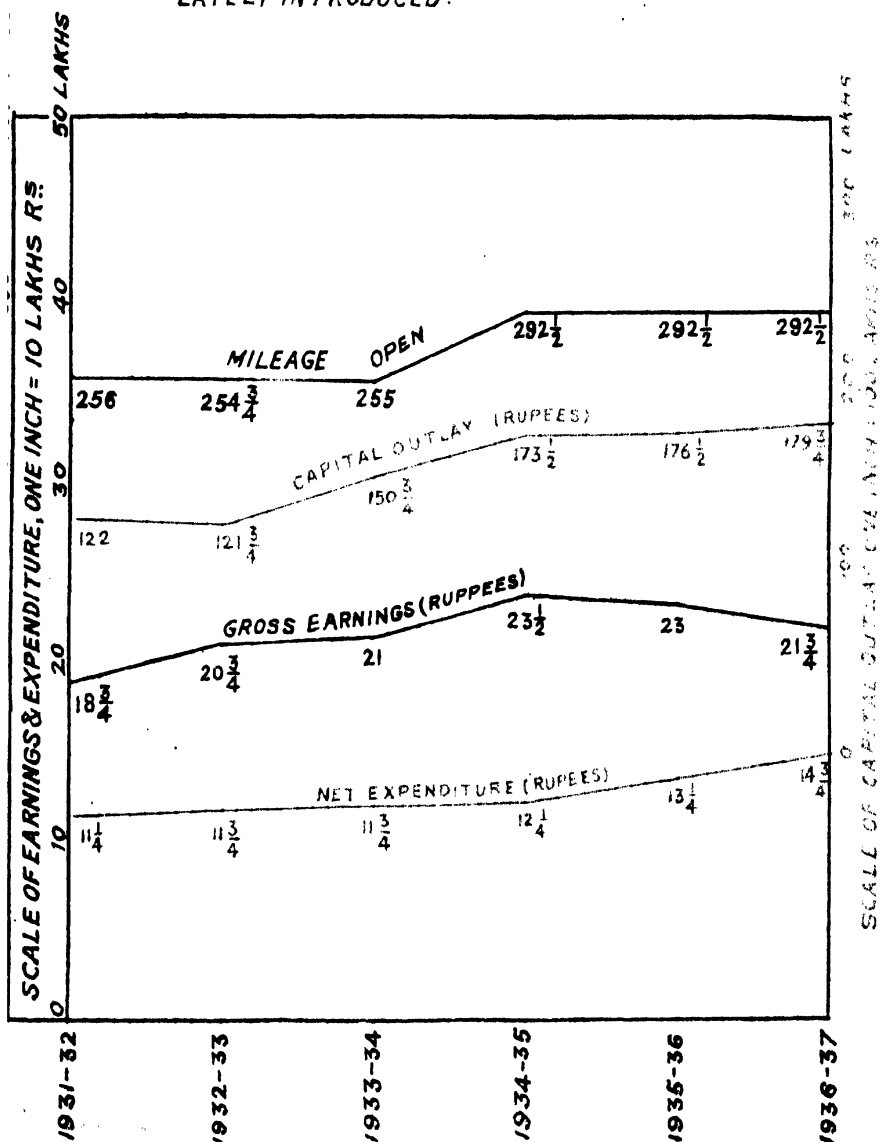


METRE GAUGE
(INCLUDING K. D. RAILWAY)

DIAGRAM SHOWING FOR EACH YEAR
THE TOTAL CAPITAL OUTLAY, GROSS EARNINGS
WORKING EXPENDITURE & LENGTH IN MILE OPEN

NOTE :-

THE EXPENDITURE FROM YEAR 1932-33 DOES NOT
INCLUDE UNSPENT BALANCE OF DEPRECIATION FUND
LATELY INTRODUCED.



Name of railway	Year ending 31st March and 31st July	Capital invested	Gross earnings	Expen- diture	Net earnings	Working percent- age	Percent- age on capital	Length	Cost per mile	Working expenses per mile
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Miles	Rs.	Rs.
		(YEAR ENDING 31ST JULY)								
N. G. Ry.	1935	3,12,57,411	22,28,086	17,04,337	5,23,749	76.49	1.68	355.73	87,686	4,791
	1936	3,11,39,865	23,27,148	17,04,198	6,22,950	73.23	2.00	355.73	87,538	4,791
	1937	3,10,67,315	23,59,888	16,14,730	7,45,158	68.42	2.40	355.73	87,334	4,539
M. G. Ry.	1935	1,73,40,304	23,51,470	13,18,948	10,32,522	56.09	5.95	292.58	59,267	4,508
	1936	1,76,54,055	23,09,472	14,16,725	8,92,747	61.34	5.06	292.58	60,339	4,842
	1937	1,79,63,653	21,67,645	14,47,332	7,20,313	66.77	4.01	292.58	61,397	4,947
		(YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH)								
Anand-Petlad Ry.	1935	14,55,727	4,21,430	2,43,924	1,77,506	57.88	12.19	21.42	67,961	11,388
	1936	14,60,578	4,21,531	2,33,483	1,88,048	55.39	12.87	21.42	68,188	10,900
	1937	14,60,734	4,41,696	2,32,114	2,09,582	52.55	14.35	21.42	68,195	10,836
Okha Ry.	1935	41,03,124	3,20,784	2,26,222	94,562	70.52	2.30	37.21	110,323	6,080
	1936	40,76,407	3,50,385	1,84,527	1,65,858	52.66	4.07	37.21	109,551	4,959
	1937	40,73,549	3,14,665	1,61,614	1,53,051	51.36	3.76	37.21	109,475	4,343

Note :—The expenditure of N. G. and M. G. railways, includes the total appropriation to depreciation fund.

700. The ratio of working expenses to gross traffic receipts on the N. G. railways dropped from 73 in the previous year to 68. On the M.G. railways, it rose from 61 to 66, due to a decline in the gross earnings. In the case of the former, the ratio of working expenses excluding depreciation came to 53·13 as against 57·76 last year and in the case of the latter it came to 56·59 as against 51·96 last year.

701. The earnings of the N. G. railways showed a marked improvement. From Rs. 22,28,086 in the year 1935, they rose to Rs. 23,59,888 at the end of the year 1937. The earnings of the M. G. railways declined as the result of unfavourable monsoon conditions and motor competition. The following table compares the traffic receipts in detail with the previous year:—

Traffic receipts	N. G. railways		M. G. railways	
	1935-36	1936-37	1935-36	1936-37
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Coaching ...	10,85,017	10,94,659	14,86,148	13,82,266
Goods ...	11,13,648	11,32,001	7,82,395	7,41,807
Miscellaneous ...	1,28,483	1,33,228	40,929	43,572
	23,27,148	23,59,888	23,09,472	21,67,645

702. The principal item of goods traffic on the State managed railways is cotton. The following table gives comparative figures of cotton traffic:—

Year	Number of full pressed bales	Number of half pressed bales	Kapas in wagon loads
NARROW GAUGE			
1936-37 ...	1,01,573	19,894	659
1935-36 ...	1,21,061	19,962	978
1934-35 ...	47,124	6,029	1,312
METRE GAUGE			
1936-37 ...	17,455	20	703
1935-36 ...	69,752	3,206	663
1934-35 ...	12,999	1,739	...

70 . A comparison of working expenses by abstracts is given below:—

Comparison of
working expenses by
abstracts.

Abstracts	N. G. railways			M. G. railways		
	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Abstract 'A'...	2,90,095	3,12,734	2,83,445	2,12,380	2,27,900	2,47,423
„ 'B'...	4,10,079	3,81,548	3,70,010	4,03,185	4,43,837	4,63,699
„ 'C'...	1,36,256	1,29,045	1,16,322	85,997	1,02,303	99,975
„ 'E'...	2,99,417	3,03,973	2,95,061	2,67,002	2,80,081	2,64,498
„ 'F'...	1,50,104	1,59,989	1,36,909	1,06,216	1,15,565	1,11,736
„ 'G'...	33,807	43,780	40,946	28,168	30,195	37,676

Figures under abstract " C " do not include expenditure on State saloons.

The increase in working expenses on the M. G. railways was mostly under maintenance of track and buildings, bonus contribution, payment of gratuities and freight of coal. The decrease under every head of working expenses on the N. G. railways is noteworthy.

Stores balance:—The total stores balance at the end of the year was slightly less than last year. The following table gives figures for three years:—

Year	Purchases	Issues	Closing balance
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1936-37	8,97,204	9,10,365	4,78,204
1935-36	7,75,386	8,48,069	4,91,355
1934-35	5,86,068	5,76,409	5,64,048

The working expenses of the Stores department amounted to Rs. 25,001 during the year as against Rs. 25,709 last year.

In spite of the taking over the management of the Metre Gauge railways, the stores balances were brought down from Rs. 6,16,105 in July 1933 to Rs. 4,78,204 in July 1937.

Depreciation fund:—The following table indicates the state of depreciation fund in the year 1936-37 :—

Depreciation fund	Opening balance	Credits to depreciation fund 1936-37	Amount spent on replacement, renewal, etc., and charged to D. F.	Closing balance
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
N. G. railway ..	13,32,250	3,60,000	2,46,711	14,45,539
M. G. railway ...	2,97,601	2,20,676	2,59,094	2,59,183

Compensation claims:—The following statement shows the amounts paid on account of compensation for goods lost or damaged:—

Year	N. G. railway	M. G. railway
	Rs.	Rs.
1936-37	201	351
1935-36	472	289
1934-35	299	593

704. The percentage of out-turn to the capital invested on the workshop showed a slight increase. The following table gives figures for three years:—

Year	Workshop expenditure	Out-turn	Total capital expenditure on workshop	Percentage of out-turn in relation to capital
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1936-37 ...	3,30,459	3,88,880	32,01,992	12.14
1935-36 ...	3,21,010	2,81,230	31,86,539	8.83
1934-35 ...	3,12,712	3,46,003	31,75,214	10.89

TRANSPORTATION AND WORKING

705. The volume of business handled by railways is best indicated by "passenger miles" as regards passenger traffic and by "net ton miles" as regards goods traffic. These figures are arrived at by multiplying the total number of passengers and tons of goods carried by the number of miles over which they are moved. The following table shows that the volume of traffic thus expressed which the Narrow gauge railways carried increased and which the Metre gauge railways carried decreased during the year:—

Volume of traffic	Narrow gauge railways		Metre gauge railways	
	1935-36	1936-37	1935-36	1936-37
Passenger miles ...	4,02,76,701	4,05,05,960	7,04,77,863	6,57,60,592
Net ton miles ...	1,16,55,737	1,18,36,936	1,18,47,522	1,11,34,862

706. The following table shows the total train mileage required to carry the traffic mentioned above:—

Year	Narrow gauge railways Train mileage	Metre gauge railways Train mileage	Broad gauge railways Train mileage
1935-36 ...	5,50,667	5,03,229	11,989
1936-37 ...	5,51,273	5,00,589	11,845

707. During the year, the unproductive or shunting mileage was equivalent to 15 per cent of total engine mileage as against 14·83 in the previous year.

708. The following table gives comparative figures for three years of the number of passengers carried and the total of coaching earnings realised on the Narrow gauge and Metre gauge railways:—

Year	Passengers carried	Coaching earnings Rs.
NARROW GAUGE		
1936-37	30,35,411	10,94,659
1935-36	30,02,934	10,85,017
1934-35	29,16,207	10,55,783
METRE GAUGE		
1936-37	39,10,732	13,82,266
1935-36	42,88,757	14,86,148
1934-35	42,50,549	14,78,787

709. The following table gives comparative figures for three years of the number of tons handled and the total of goods earnings realised on the Narrow gauge and Metre gauge railways:—

Year	Number of tons handled	Goods earnings Rs.
NARROW GAUGE		
1936-37	3,89,136	11,32,001
1935-36	3,82,206	11,13,648
1934-35	3,73,694	10,36,527
METRE GAUGE		
1936-37	1,56,998	7,41,807
1935-36	3,69,267	7,82,395
1934-35	3,82,949	8,46,475

710. Under orders of the Government all road authorities have to get their proposals for new roads accepted by the Communication Board on which the Railway department are represented. The Communication Board also decides on what roads the plying of buses for hire should be permitted and on what roads this should not be permitted.

Licences are refused for roads which run parallel to railways or short-circuit the railway lines. These measures minimise competition by motor traffic. The administration also organises additional fast train services where needed and issues road-cum-rail tickets in important places.

711. The working of Diesel electric rail cars deserves special mention. The frequency of engine failure was reduced during the year. The saving in oil fuel consumption continued to be satisfactory. The following table shows the gradual improvement in the working of Diesel electric rail cars:—

Year	Average number on line	Car mileage	No. of engine failures	Mileage per engine failure	Gallons of oil fuel consumed per 100 miles	Running and maintenance cost per mile
1936-37 ...	4	70,849	1	10,121	15.9	As. 7.48
1935-36 ...	4	80,584	13	6,199	16.4	4.21
1934-35 ...	4	86,919	29	2,997	17.0	4.52

ROLLING STOCK AND MATERIALS

712. The narrow gauge rolling stock consisted of 38 engines, 4 Diesel electric rail cars, 2 rail motor coaches, 162 vehicles and 744 wagons including 4 wheeled brake-vans and a travelling crane.

713. Two metre gauge bogie third class carriages with guard's compartment and one bogie first, second and third class with luggage and brake-van were built in Goyagate shops. Two metre gauge wagons were purchased from England.

STAFF

714. The total number of employees on the N. G. and M. G. railways during the year was 4,057 as compared with 3,656 in the previous year.

715. The cost incurred on the staff amounted to Rs. 15,19,600 as against Rs. 13,98,474 in the previous year. The increase was due to the Prachinagar Kodinar railway construction during the year.

716. Of the total number of employees, 19 were gazetted officers as against 22 last year, 3,910 were non-gazetted employees as against 3,625 last year and 128 were construction non-gazetted employees as against 9.

717. At Goyagate and Dabhoi, railway dispensaries in charge of full time medical officers have been established. At important railway stations, medical officers in charge of Government dispensaries attend to the needs of the staff and are given special monthly remuneration for this purpose.

718. Two travelling midwives have been appointed, one at Dabhoi on the N. G. railways and the other at Mehsana on the M. G. railways as a tentative measure.

719. The Railway co-operative credit society organised in 1922 renders useful financial assistance to the railway staff.

The society had 997 members during the year as against 895 in the previous year. The members held 11,566 shares. The working capital was Rs. 53,169 and the working expenses came to Rs. 757 leaving a net profit of Rs. 4,511.

720. There are railway institutes at Goyagate and Dabhoi. Membership is compulsory for the staff stationed at these places.

MISCELLANEOUS

721. Considering the decrease in the total train mileage, there was a slight decrease in the total number of accidents during the year. "Running over cattle" still accounts for the largest number

of accidents, about 53 per cent of the whole. The following table shows the number of accidents, grouped under principal causes:--

Nature of accidents		1936-37	1935-36	1934-35
NARROW GAUGE				
1	Derailments	11	17	19
2	Engine failures	11	19	35
3	Washaways	1	...	1
4	Persons knocked or injured	6	2	15
5	Train parting	...	2	5
6	Running over cattle	22	25	34
7	Averted collisions and collisions	2	...	...
Total		53	65	109
METRE GAUGE				
1	Derailments	3	8	11
2	Engine failures	10	12	11
3	Washaways	4	...	...
4	Persons knocked or injured	7	8	27
5	Train parting	...	2	1
6	Running over cattle	40	46	42
7	Averted collisions and collisions	...	...	2
Total		64	76	94

722. The number of foreign lines with whom division sheets were exchanged was 27. The Transactions with amount due to G. B. S. railways from foreign lines. foreign railways was Rs. 1,20,790 and the amount due to them by G. B. S. railways on account of their share of freight, etc., amounted to Rs. 31,38,632.

723. Claims against foreign railways totalled Rs. 902-7-6.

Claims against foreign railways. Of these, claims of the aggregate amount of Rs. 448-12-3 were accepted and adjusted. Claims for Rs. 316-15-6 were withdrawn and claims for Rs. 136-11-9 were under correspondence.

724. The terminal tax on goods and parcel traffic collect-

Collection of terminal tax. ed by the G. B. S. railways on behalf of the Baroda and Petlad municipalities at Goya Gate, Vishvamitri and Petlad stations, amounted to Rs. 37,833-6-0, viz., Rs. 37,614-9-0 for Baroda municipality and Rs. 218-13-0 for Petlad municipality. The remuneration earned on this account was Rs. 2,395-7-10 of which a sum of Rs. 720 was paid to the clerks employed for the work, Rs. 120 credited to Abstract "E" (Traffic department) for stationery and forms used and the balance of Rs. 1,555-7-10 was credited to the earnings of the railway.

725. During the year, a new type of foreign tickets was

Foreign tickets brought into use. brought into use over the whole of the system in pursuance of the decision of the Indian Railway Conference Association.

726. A sum of Rs. 1,444 was credited to fine fund and a

Fine fund. sum of Rs. 1,568 was spent during the year. The net balance at the end of the year stood at Rs. 11,866.

CHAPTER XII

EDUCATION

727. The Education department, including institutions subordinate to it such as training schools, Personnel. kalabhavan, oriental institute, museum

and picture gallery, school of Indian music, boy scout organisation and the Library department continued to be under the control of Mr. B. K. Bhate, as Vidyadhikari. He was assisted by the Naib Vidyadhikari, Dr. B. C. Lele, six divisional educational inspectors, two inspectresses for girls' schools and thirty seven deputy educational inspectors including the gymnasium inspector and special inspectors for the antyaj, urdu and rani-paraj area schools. Over and above these, posts of 4 deputy inspectors and two physical instructors for Baroda city schools were sanctioned during the year.

728. Up to 1871 there was no Education department and no State managed educational institution.

Early history.

There were some private elementary schools in villages and towns which taught only three R's and boys belonging to the upper classes only took advantage of those schools. It was only in the year 1871 that the State started for the first time four primary schools, two Gujarati and two Marathi in the city of Baroda. In subsequent years a few more schools were opened at Petlad, Patan and other places, but their total number did not exceed 55 in 1875, 70 in 1876, and 145 in 1878. When the present Maharaja Saheb assumed full powers in 1881, there were 180 primary schools with 7,465 pupils. In 1893 compulsory education was first introduced as an experimental measure in Amreli district and it was gradually extended till, in 1906, it became a general measure applicable to the whole of the State.

729. The general system and organisation of the public educational institutions is fairly elaborate.

System and organisation.

The organisation is divided into primary, secondary and higher education on the one hand, and technical education on the other, and also a library branch having a net work of libraries for rural areas. Provision is made for the education of women as well as for

the backward and depressed classes. There are institutions for the training of men and women teachers and also for the education of defectives and the adults.

730. The expenditure on Education department including all institutions amounted to Rs. 37,95,758 against Rs. 37,47,928 in the previous year.

Expenditure.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

731. The total number of educational institutions at the end of the year was 2,552 as against 2,534 in the preceding year. The total number of pupils attending these institutions was 2,76,119 as against 2,68,070 in the previous year. The percentage of boys and girls under instruction to the total male and female population was 13.5 and 8.9 as against 13.2 and 8.5 respectively in the previous year.

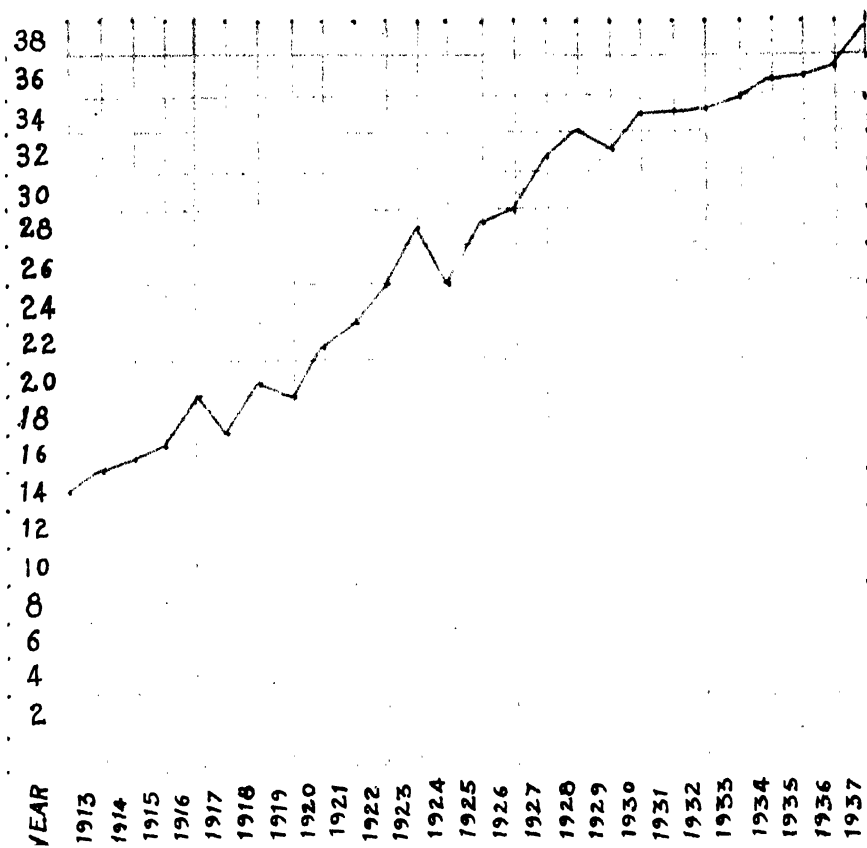
732. The following table shows the number of English and Vernacular institutions and the number of pupils attending them:—

Classification of institutions.

Serial No.	Kind of institutions	No. of institutions	Number of scholars		
			Boys	Girls	Total
	ENGLISH EDUCATION				
	<i>Government institutions</i>				
1	Baroda College ...	1	1,028	67	1,095
2	S. T. T. College ...	1	55	7	62
3	High schools for boys...	15	5,958	291	6,249
4	High schools for girls...	1	...	982	982
5	A. V. schools ...	13	2,591	49	2,640
6	Middle schools ...	7	465	2	467
7	Mixed schools...	8	481	40	521
8	Classes ...	3	125	...	125
	Total ...	49	10,703	1,438	12,141

DIAGRAM SHOWING FLUCTUATIONS
IN EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE
IN LAKHS OF RUPEES.

LAKHS.



Serial No.	Kind of institutions	No. of institutions	Number of scholars		
			Boys	Girls	Total
	<i>Aided institutions</i>				
9	High schools	12	4,525	187	4,712
10	A. V. schools	2	338	29	367
11	Classes	1	20	...	20
	Total ...	15	4,883	216	5,099
	<i>Unaided institutions</i>				
12	High schools	2	1,214	...	1,214
13	A. V. schools	40	3,312	122	3,434
14	Classes	5	74	1	75
	Total ...	47	4,600	123	4,723
	Total English education	111	20,186	1,777	21,963
	VERNACULAR EDUCATION				
	<i>Government institutions</i>				
15	Training school for men	1	376	...	376
16	Training school for women	1	...	182	182
17	Primary schools for boys (higher and lower)	1,971	1,41,946	60,326	2,02,272
18	Primary schools for girls (higher and lower)	284	12	40,033	40,045
19	Kalabhavan	1	555	...	555
20	Industrial schools ...	3	1,619	...	1,619
21	Reformatory	1	13	...	13

Serial No.	Kind of institutions	No. of institutions	Number of scholars		
			Boys	Girls	Total
22	Sanskrit schools ...	5	306	...	306
23	Music schools ...	5	480	35	515
24	School for the defectives	2	90	8	98
25	Boarding houses and orphanage	14	As the inmates attend ordinary schools their number is not mentioned here.		
	Total ...	2,288	1,45,397	1,00,584	2,45,981
	<i>Aided institutions</i>				
26	Primary schools for boys and girls (higher and lower)	67	2,472	1,194	3,666
27	Special schools ...	5	209	223	432
	Total ...	72	2,681	1,417	4,098
	<i>Unaided institutions</i>				
28	Primary schools for boys and girls (higher and lower)	70	1,860	1,658	3,518
29	Special schools ...	7	123	86	209
	Total ...	77	1,983	1,744	3,727
30	Fund schools ...	4	236	114	350
	Total Vernacular education	2,441	1,50,297	1,03,859	2,54,156
	Grand total ...	2,552	1,70,483	1,05,636	2,76,119

IMPORTANT ACTIVITIES

733. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb was pleased to order that physical education should become compulsory for all classes of students throughout the State.

In pursuance of this order physical education has been made compulsory in all the educational institutions in Baroda city and Mr. B. K. Naik and Mrs. Khiste were appointed as physical instructors for the Baroda city boys and girls schools.

A system of pupil teachers was sanctioned in the year. At present boys pass the VII standard when they are 14 to 16 and are admitted to the training college from 16 to 18. In the interval, most of them forget the subjects they learned in school. It has, therefore, been decided that such boys should be recruited as pupil teachers at the ages of 14 to 16 and sent to the training college after working for 2 to 3 years under experienced teachers.

To increase the efficiency of inspection of elementary schools, four additional posts of deputy inspectors were sanctioned.

Proposals for staffing and equipping the technological section of the Jubilee Institute were sanctioned.

A scheme for a seminar for the comparative study of religions at the Baroda College was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 8,780 for the first year and Rs. 7,530 for subsequent years.

To commemorate the Diamond Jubilee of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, Shree Sayajee Thakarda boarding house was opened at Patan containing accommodation for fifty boys of this class.

A donation of Rs. 40,000 was accepted from Bai Mahalaxmi, widow of Zaveri Ramachandra Tribhuvandas of Kadi and the management of Kothari High School, Kadi, was taken over by the Government.

Dr. Sir Shaffi Ahmedkhan, Professor, Allahabad University, has been selected a prizeman for the award of Shree Sayajirao Gaekwad prize of Rs. 1,000 with an annuity of Rs. 1,200 for two years.

Dr. R. P. Paranjape of the Lucknow University has been selected a lecturer under the Golden Jubilee memorial lecture rules.

Captain J. W. Petaval was invited to Baroda to deliver a lecture under the lecture rules. He delivered a lecture in the Nyaya Mandir central hall on "Some Facts relating to Educative Employment".

A motor training class was ordered to be opened at the Kalabhavan especially for the raniparaj students. Rs. 3,500 for the initial expenses and Rs. 1,770 for annual expenses were sanctioned.

The academical terms of training schools were changed according to the primary schools. Thus the academic year of the training schools begins from 1st April of each year.

The departmental annual educational conference was held on the 18th June 1937. All the inspectors including the special side inspectors and deputy inspectors were present. Head masters of some high schools were also present in the meeting. Important questions pertaining to primary education were discussed.

BARODA COLLEGE

734. The Baroda College established in the year 1882 has been recognised for full courses in Arts and Science by the University of Bombay. Principal S. G. Burrow was in charge for 11 months and Dr. J. M. Mehta for 1 month. The number of students at the end of the official year was 1,094 including 67 lady students and 56 post graduate students as against 1,111 in the last year. The number of students belonging to the Baroda State was 710. This gives a percentage of 64.9 as against 68.1 of the previous year. Of the remaining students 74 came from other Indian States and 310 from British India.

735. With the construction of the Sayaji Jubilee Institute, the science side of the College is well accommodated.

736. There are three separate hostel blocks which furnish accommodation for 160 students. Of the total number of 1,094 students admitted to the College approximately 12.6% got admission in the hostel.

737. The results of the examination were above the University average, the College had 4 first class in B. A. and 1 in B. Sc.

738. Five members of the staff, namely, Principal Burrow, Dr. Mehta, Dr. Naik, Prof. Shevade and Dr. Avasare are members of the University Senate. Principal Burrow and Dr. Naik are members of

the Academic Council. Principal Burrow is a member of the Syndicate also. Members of the staff are recognised as post graduate teachers.

739. The number of cadets during the year was 120.

Training corps. They are given training in squad drill, rifle exercises, extended order drill and bayonet fighting. Firing practice was given to senior and junior cadets. The total number eligible for this was 79. Out of these 21 got first class marks. One cadet - Mr. P. G. Pendse obtained the marksmanship prize. The number who joined the B. C. Training corps at the beginning of the first term of the 1937-38 session was 147.

740. During the academic year 1936-37 compulsory physical training for the First Year and

Compulsory physical training. Intermediate classes was maintained on the same lines as for the preceding year.

At the beginning of the 1937-38 session in June 1937 a more thorough scheme was adopted in which the minimum attendance was increased and compulsory morning activities revived, in the hope of still further improving the physique of students.

741. Every student contributes Rs. 4 a term to the college union. Of this Re. 1 is set aside for the

Games and other activities. purpose of the physical education. From the remainder of the fund, provision is made for games like cricket, tennis, hockey, football. A reading room is also supplied and financial support is given to the debating society and various literary and scientific societies. A College magazine was issued in each term.

742. During the year under report the following noteworthy events occurred :—

Notable events.

- (a) In December 1936 His Highness the Maharaja Sahab laid the foundation stone for the College library buildings, on the site to the east of the College main building.
- (b) The Technology annexe to the Golden Jubilee Science Institute was completed, and a part of it assigned to the department of Agriculture and the department of Commerce and Industries for research work. The policy is to concentrate all research work in order that

advanced students of the College might be associated with the work done in the Institute.

- (c) From June 1937 the University of Bombay put in force the bifurcation scheme under which students joining the College have to decide at the time of joining whether they will choose the Arts course or the Science course.

743. Dr. Mujataba Ali delivered two weekly lectures on the study of religions which were attended by some members of the College staff and by about 150 to 200 students at the beginning of the terms and about 70 to 100 towards the end. He also continued his series of lectures on education and religion in the Secondary Teachers' Training College. The proposal for forming a Seminar was sanctioned by H. H. the Maharaja Saheb and two fellows were appointed. Dr. Ali is directing the fellows in research work and also delivering lectures to them. Mr. Yashpalsingh attends the Seminar lectures and is at present preparing a brochure on "The life of Muhammad and Islam". Dr. Ali is also giving four weekly lessons in German language and literature, and one in French conversation.

744. The following table shows the expenditure and receipts of the College and the average net cost for each pupil during the year :—

Year	Expenditure	Receipts	Net cost per pupil
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1936-37... ..	2,43,359- 8- 5	1,11,918- 0- 0	120- 0- 7
1935-36... ..	2,19,356- 7- 1	1,13,989- 0- 0	94-12-10
1934-35... ..	2,35,454- 2- 2	1,29,458- 8- 0	96- 9-11

SECONDARY EDUCATION

745. The number of Government high schools during the year under report was 16 as against 15 in the previous year, including the Maharani high school for girls, Baroda. In addition to these there were 12 aided high schools, namely, 4 in Baroda, one each at Navsari, Vaso, Dharmaj, Nar,

Kadi, Sinor and 2 at Gandevi and 4 unaided high schools at Kalol and one in Baroda. The total number of high schools during the year, Government, aided and unaided, was 30 as against 31 in the previous year. In addition to these high schools there was a matric class at Gangadhara recognised by the Bombay University. From the commencement of the academic year Kothari high school, Kadi, was taken up under Government management and the matric class of the Model high school at Baroda was closed.

746. The number of Government anglo-vernacular schools including middle and mixed schools was 28 and that of aided Schools was 2. During the year the management of the Karjan A. V. school was transferred to the Board of Management, New Era English School, Baroda. There were besides 3 Government classes, 1 aided class and 45 unaided schools and classes. Thus the total number of A. V. schools and classes, Government, aided and unaided, was 31, 3 and 45 respectively during the year under report.

747. The number of pupils in the Government high schools, anglo-vernacular middle and mixed schools and classes was 10,984 at the end of the year under report including 1,364 girls, and that in the aided and unaided high and A. V. schools and classes was 9,822 making a grand total of 20,806 pupils as against 20,072 of the previous year.

748. There were in all 15 aided schools and classes; 12 high schools, 2 anglo-vernacular schools and 1 class receiving grant-in-aid from Government. In addition the Mahila Pathshala at Patan was given a grant-in-aid of Rs. 25 p. m. during the year. The total grant given to grant-in-aid institutions during the year under report amounted to Rs. 46,068 as against Rs. 37,508 during the previous year.

749. There were 4 hostels maintained by the Government attached to the Maharani high school for girls, Baroda, and Patan, Visnagar and Mehsana high schools. The number of inmates in the hostels was 71, 15, 19 and 22 respectively. The total expenditure on the maintenance of the hostels amounted to Rs. 5,935-7-11 as against Rs. 6,050-8-0 in the previous year. In addition to these hostels there were 7 attached to other schools maintained on grant-in-aid basis. The total grant

given to these hostels amounted to Rs. 2,045 during the year as against Rs. 2,200 in the preceding year.

750. The proposals submitted for the selection of site for a new building for the Maharani high school for girls, Baroda, and sanctioning necessary funds towards the cost of the new building have been sanctioned by Government. Proposals for a school building for the Sidhpur high school were also sanctioned by Government.

751. Special attention was paid to physical education of the pupils. This has been made compulsory for all students. There are besides several curricular and extra-curricular activities conducted in schools such as circulation of important educational publications, journals and periodicals in schools, demonstration lessons and debating societies, gardening, nature study, organisation of co-operative stores and red-cross societies. These activities aim at making school life interesting. Amongst useful activities started in the secondary schools, the organisation of junior red cross societies and co-operative stores play an important part. The high schools also took part in the Maharaja Challenge Shield tournaments and sports conducted by the Baroda Hind Vijaya Gymkhana.

752. As the Government have started a Secondary Teachers' Training College, the department engages in service only graduates and under-graduates who have been trained in the college. During the year under report the number of trained teachers was 56 of whom 28 were graduates and 28 under-graduates.

753. The aggregate annual amount of the State scholarships in the Baroda College and the secondary schools awarded during the year was Rs. 26,196-13-3. This includes (i) two scholarships sanctioned for study at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, (ii) Seva Kadar scholarships, (iii) a sum of Rs. 1,800 paid annually to the Deccan Maratha Association for awarding scholarships to Maratha girls, and (iv) other scholarships awarded in the secondary schools and the Baroda College as provided in secondary education code.

In addition to these Rs. 9,235-4-4 were expended on Shrimant Sayajirao Maratha scholarships, Rs. 2,336-0-0 on Dhamnaskar scholarships and Rs. 2,553-15-2 on Shri Jaleshwar Mahadeo scholarships. In addition, a sum of Rs. 3,458-15-4 was paid to seven shilledari students during the year under report.

754. The following table shows the expenditure and receipts under the head of secondary education during the last three years:—

Year	Expenditure	Receipts
	Rs.	Rs.
1936-37	5,19,757	1,88,104
1935-36	5,39,324	1,92,035
1934-35	5,26,565	1,92,395

EDUCATION OF THE GRAND-CHILDREN OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA

755. Shrimant Balraje and Akaraje are receiving instruction in English and Marathi and elementary arithmetic.

Shrimant Balraje
and Akaraje.

756. Prince Udayasinh passed the B. A. examination in March 1936 and was admitted to Prince Udayasinh. Jesus College, Cambridge, during the Michaelmas (October) term 1936.

757. Prince Khanderao prepared for the Senior Cambridge examination.

Prince Khanderao.

758. Princess Nirmala Raje resumed her studies regularly from 1st August at Motibag in English, Sanskrit, Drawing, Mathematics and other subjects.

Princess Nirmala
Raje.

759. The children of Prince Dhairyashilrao continued to receive their education in England.

Children of Prince
Dhairyashilrao.

SECONDARY TEACHERS' TRAINING COLLEGE

760. Mr. T. K. N. Menon acted as Principal of the Secondary Teachers' Training College till 23-11-36 when Dr. R. A. Livesey Haworth was appointed as Principal. Dr. Haworth worked as

Principal and staff.

Principal till 27-7-37 from which date Mr. Menon again acted as Principal. The Principal was assisted by the teaching staff consisting of four lecturers and three part time specialists.

761. During the 1936-37 session of the college, 31 graduates and 30 undergraduates were trained. Of these 28 from each section came out successful in the final examination and were awarded the diplomas and certificates. Among the successful candidates were 4 ladies among the graduates and 3 among the undergraduates. The college admitted in June 1937, 32 graduates and 30 undergraduates. Two graduate teachers in the service of the Government of Indore were also admitted.

762. The college held two vacation courses in English, the first one during November-December and the second during June-July. The former course was attended by 12 graduates and 16 undergraduates and the latter was confined to 34 undergraduates. The syllabuses for the courses included the Theory and Practice of teaching English, English Prose and Poetry, General English and School Practice, etc. The candidates were examined at the end of the courses.

763. The examination leading to the secondary teachers' certificate was transferred to the college in 1936, and the first examination after the transfer was held in November 1936.

764. The question of affiliating the higher division of the college to the B. T. degree course of the Bombay University was again taken up for consideration.

765. The total expenditure on the college during the year amounted to Rs. 34,136 as against Rs. 37,698 in the previous year. The expenditure included the salaries of the teachers deputed by the department for training. The receipts amounted to Rs. 2,215.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

766. Technical education in the Baroda State is imparted at the following institutions :—
Sources of the technical education.

- (i) Kalabhavan at Baroda.
- (ii) District industrial schools at Petlad, Patan and Amreli.

(iii) J. N. Tata Hunnarshala, a grant-in-aid institution at Navsari.

(iv) The Juvenile reformatory, Baroda.

(v) Sloyd and manual training classes attached to high schools at Baroda, Kathor, Mehsana, Petlad, Patan and Amreli.

767. The Central technical institute, popularly known as Kalabhavan. Kalabhavan, was established in the year 1890. Mr. C. M. Shroff works as acting Principal. The work of the institute is divided into eight different branches of study, each under a qualified head. In most of these branches a higher diploma course is conducted with instruction in English, while for the apprentice or certificate course instruction is given in Gujarati.

768. The following table shows the number of students attending the Kalabhavan at the end of July 1937 in each of the different branches of study :—

Classification of pupils according to branches of study.

Serial No.	Branch of study	Number of students in				
		1936-1937	1935-1936	1934-1935	1933-1934	1932-1933
1	Mechanical Engineering ...	115	114	90	125	109
2	Electrical Engineering ...	90	86	136	83	78
3	Civil Engineering ...	90	81	97	78	70
4	Chemical Technology ...	62	66	70	70	76
5	Weaving Technology ...	64	66	81	77	87
6	Arts ...	52	65	65	66	65
7	Architecture ...	48	38	32	33	39
8	Commerce ...	34	24	23	12	19
	Total ...	555	540	594	541	543

769. The following table shows the proportion of students belonging to the Baroda State to those coming from outside:—

Classification of pupils according to residence.

Serial No.	Province	1936-37		1935-36	
		No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
1	Baroda State	327	59	295	55
2	Bombay Presidency including Indian States	157	28	153	28
3	Other parts of India ...	71	13	92	17
	Total ...	555	100	540	100

770. It is interesting to note the variation in the number of Baroda State students attending Kalabhavan. In 1910 the number was 272 which was 62 percent of the total. The number decreased till 1919 in which year it was only 57 that is 20% of the total of 284. Since then the number has gone on increasing which shows that Baroda subjects are now taking greater advantage of the institution.

771. The calico printing and block engraving classes on behalf of the department of Commerce, Industries and Labour are being continued successfully. The department has awarded 9 scholarships of the aggregate value of Rs. 90 for calico printing and block engraving.

772. The Kalabhavan workshop was run in previous years on a semi independent commercial basis executing outside orders on the carpentry and mechanical side and providing facilities for practical training to Kalabhavan students in all its technical branches. In keeping with the views of Mr. King who strongly objected to order-work taken purely with a

view to business and having no relation to teaching, it was decided from the beginning of the year under report to transfer all furniture work to the State Furniture Factory and to run the Kalabhavan workshop purely for the training of students such order only being accepted as would be useful for training purposes directly or indirectly. The work turned out and profits made during the last five years are as follows:—

Work and Profits	1936-37	1935-36	1934-35	1933-34	1932-33
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Value of work done ...	12,492	38,410	31,021	34,820	39,061
Profits	421	4,720	6,869	1,319	8,647

773. The total expenditure of the Kalabhavan including the sum of Rs.28,500 specially sanctioned Expenditure. for the new dye house building came to Rs. 1,50,317 as against Rs. 1,32,370. The total income came to Rs. 23,414 as against Rs. 31,948 in the preceding year.

774. The following table shows the number of artisan and Industrial schools. high school students attending district industrial schools during the year:—

Students	Amreli	Patan	Petlad
Artisan students... ..	35	5	...
High and Middle school students	645	468	466
	680	473	466

775. In addition to these there is a grant-in-aid school at Navsari, viz., J. N. Tata Hunnarshala. It receives a Government grant of Rs. 3,400 per year. It had 64 students as against 52 in the previous year. The subjects taught in this school are mechanical engineering, cabinet making and drawing.

776. Mrs. Hiralaxmi Kotawala, wife of the late R. B. Punamchand K. Kotawala offered a donation of Rs. 1,25,000 for opening an industrial school at Patan. This was accepted by the Government. Detailed proposals were submitted for the opening of the school.

777. The Baroda Juvenile reformatory constituted under the Children's Act has been in existence since 1912. It was under the control of the Principal, Kalabhavan. At the end of the year there were 13 inmates as against 14 in the previous year. In addition to the regular primary course, the boys are given instruction in carpentry and drawing. Practical instruction in agriculture and gardening is also given. In the year, the Government decided to give the inmates better vocational training by sending them to the State Furniture Factory, Kalabhavan workshops or some of the local mills. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 3,619 as against Rs. 3,660 in the previous year.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

778. The attention of the Education department was concentrated on the eradication of the evils of stagnation and wastage in primary schools. The working of the compulsory system of education was closely watched and steady efforts made to remove these evils.

779. The number of Government primary schools was 2,255 as against 2,257 in the previous year. The total number of pupils in Government primary schools was 2,42,317 as against 2,35,723 in the previous year. The total number of pupils in all schools (both Government and private including special schools) was 2,54,156 as against 2,46,825 in the preceding year.

780. The number of girls under instruction was 1,03,859 as against 99,699 in the previous year. The number of pupils would have increased further if the compulsory age limit had not been reduced from 14 to 12 years. As a result of strict measures taken for enrolment of school-going age, the number of pupils which was 2,05,931 in the year 1928-29

has risen to 2,54,156. The percentage of pupils under instruction in primary schools to total population of school-going age was 81·7 as against 80·8 in the previous year.

781. The qualifications of the teaching staff are an important factor in the efficiency of elementary education. During the year under report 6,263 teachers were working in primary schools. The following table shows the number of trained and untrained teachers:-

Qualifications	1936-37			1935-36		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
3rd year trained teachers	1,463	300	1,763	1,378	313	1,691
2nd " "	1,178	162	1,340	1,155	142	1,297
1st " "	1,635	123	1,758	1,695	125	1,820
Total ...	4,276	585	4,861	4,228	580	4,808
Untrained ...	1,356	46	1,402	1,387	45	1,432

782. It will be seen from the above table that the number of trained teachers has been gradually increasing. The percentage of untrained teachers is 22·3 as against 22·9 of the previous year. Of these more than 50% have put in over ten years service and are more than 35 years of age.

783. The following steps were taken to improve the quality of teaching and to raise the proportion of trained teachers:--

Steps taken to bring efficiency in teaching.

- (i) The number of admissions to the training schools has been increased since the year 1929-30 with the object of training the untrained and the partially trained teachers already in service and of securing trained teachers for the normal vacancies during the year.

- (ii) The selection of candidates for training is made on the result of examinations conducted by district education committees.
- (iii) To bridge over the interval between the ages at which boys pass the VII standard (14 to 16) and at which they are admitted to the training college (16 to 18) a system of pupil teachers has been instituted.
- (iv) To make primary school teachers acquainted with new methods and principles of education, articles on useful subjects are published in the education section of Adnyapatrika. During the year 10 such articles were published. A prize of Rs. 100 is awarded to the writer of the best article. This year the prize was divided between Mr. D. G. Malse of the Vidyadhikari office and Mrs. Dwarkabai Telang of female training practising school.
- (v) Bonus and special grade increments are given to teachers showing good results in examinations and extra-curricular activities such as co-operative stores, games, sanitation, scouting, library movement, etc. 11 teachers were given special grade increments during the year.
- (vi) Refresher classes were held at Sinor, Mehsana, Petlad, Kalol and Kosamba and 150 teachers took advantage of them.

784. It is hoped to achieve substantial improvement in the quality of instruction imparted in primary schools of the State by pursuing the policy indicated above for a number of years.

Measures to be continued.

785. The following table shows the distribution of pupils according to classes. It will be seen that the number of pupils in class V is gradually rising though there is a slight decrease in the percentage this year due to the increase in the number of class I. Besides the number of students joining English schools after completing class IV is increasing year by year

Pupils by classes.

and hence stagnation or otherwise will have to be judged from the number of pupils in class IV instead of class V.

Year	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	P. C. in class V to class I
1936-37	69,813	55,442	48,132	37,181	29,692	42.5
1935-36	68,182	53,077	45,888	37,045	29,523	43.3
1934-35	69,113	52,874	46,610	36,919	28,726	41.5
1933-34	69,428	53,199	46,393	35,669	29,659	42.7
1932-33	70,201	54,070	43,096	33,415	23,644	33.4

786. The following table shows the number of pupils in different classes for the last ten years and the percentage of pupils in classes IV and V to those in class I after four and five years :—

Year	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	P. C. of pupils in class IV to class I after 4 years	P. C. of pupils in class V to class I after 5 years
1926-27	68,396	35,391	25,416	27,772	23,493	35.7	...
1927-28	77,859	42,734	29,169	22,299	17,103	35.9	...
1928-29	69,381	46,955	31,793	23,689	17,578	37.8	28.1
1929-30	69,834	46,923	36,452	25,905	19,104	35.5	29.0
1930-31	72,840	50,649	38,204	30,014	21,780	43.9	31.4
1931-32	72,351	53,070	42,099	30,482	23,309	47.9	29.9
1932-33	70,201	54,070	43,096	33,415	23,644	48.9	34.0
1933-34	69,428	53,199	46,393	35,669	28,659	48.9	42.4
1934-35	69,113	52,874	46,610	36,919	28,726	51.0	39.4
1935-36	68,182	53,077	45,888	37,045	29,523	52.5	40.5
1936-37	69,813	55,442	48,132	37,181	29,692	53.4	42.0

787. Besides the primary schools, Kalabhavan and industrial schools, reformatory, training Special schools. schools, Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya and the Music schools, there are other special schools such as :—

- (i) Sanskrit schools in the districts,
- (ii) schools for the defectives,
- (iii) aided and unaided special schools such as Ayurvedic Mahavidyalaya, industrial school for women, etc.,
- (iv) the orphanage at Amreli,
- (v) the boarding houses for antyaj, raniparaj, wagher and thakarda students.

788. The following table shows the total number of all kinds of institutions and the number of pupils attending them :—

Year	Government boys' schools		Government girls' schools		Other institutions		Total	
	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils
1936-37	1,971	2,02,272	284	40,045	186	11,839	2,441	2,54,156
1935-36	1,972	1,96,720	285	39,003	168	11,102	2,425	2,46,825
1934-35	1,997	1,98,933	287	38,475	152	10,278	2,436	2,47,686
1933-34	1,953	1,99,582	284	37,659	133	9,727	2,371	2,46,968
1932-33	2,072	1,95,094	307	36,926	131	9,852	2,510	2,41,872

789. The total number of kindergarten schools during the year was 17 with 922 pupils as against the same number with 1,030 pupils in the previous year. Of these 13 were private ones with 713 pupils. The reason of decrease in the number is due to the introduction of fees in these schools.

790. The total number of Government girls' schools was 284 with 40,033 girls as against 285 with 38,993 in the previous year. Besides there were 63,826 girls attending the mixed, private and special schools. Thus the total number of girls attending schools during the year was 1,03,859 as against 99,699 in the previous year showing an increase of 4,160. This shows that people are realising more and more the advantages of female education.

791. The zanana class in Baroda had 26 students as against 67 in the previous year. Besides, there was one privately managed class at Petlad with 70 students as against 69 in the preceding year. As compulsory primary education has been in force in the State for many years the number of adult women in the zanana class is decreasing steadily.

792. The number of Government antyaj schools for the education of the depressed classes was 75 with 4,535 (2,535 boys and 2,000 girls) pupils. Besides, there were 16,398 pupils attending Gujerati and other mixed schools. About 226 pupils were studying in secondary schools. Thus the total number of antyaj pupils under instruction was 21,159 as against 20,454 in the previous year. This gives a percentage of 10.4 to the total antyaj population. The Government continued to supply books and other school requirements to these children free of cost. The antyaj boarding houses at Baroda, Patan and Amreli, and the one at Mahuwa (an amalgamated institution with the raniparaj boarding house) had 44, 22, 8 and 6 boarders respectively. 29 scholarships of Rs. 4 p. m. were awarded to antyaj pupils in primary schools. 20 scholarships of the total value of Rs. 100 p. m. were awarded to antyaj pupils studying in secondary schools. Preference is given to students of this community for admission in all Government institutions and deserving students are given free studentships, scholarships and other school requisites. Special scholarships are maintained in the Baroda College for antyaj students and they are exempted from the payment of fees in the College. Thus it will be seen that all possible efforts are being made by Government to encourage this class of people. A special post of antyaj deputy inspector is maintained for the inspection of antyaj schools and a trained

experienced teacher of that community has been appointed to it.

793. Prizes were distributed among students passing Gita and essay examinations from the Birla fund. interest of the sum of Rs. 15,000 generously donated by Seth Jugal Kishor Birla of Calcutta for the encouragement of religious education among the students of the depressed classes. A committee of five members with the Vidyadhikari as president has been appointed for the administration of this fund.

794. The education of the boys and girls of raniparaj and other forest tribes living in sparsely populated places has been a difficult problem. Compulsion was tried but proved unsuccessful as the schools were very few and far from the places of residence and teachers from the plains could not be got to work in these areas. After the first enforcement of compulsion, the area was withdrawn from the operation of the Act and a voluntary scheme for grant-in-aid introduced. The results were discouraging and so compulsion was re-introduced in 1933-34. There are Government boarding houses for the benefit of boys and girls belonging to forest tribes at Songadh, Vyara, Mahuwa, Vakal and Anaval. The number of boarders in these was 115, 95, 21, 44 and 50 respectively. There is also a boarding house specially for girls at Songadh. This had 61 girls on the roll; these are fed free of cost and given free tuition and provided with books and other school requisites. Model farms are attached to the boarding houses at Vyara and Songadh for practical training in agriculture. The Amreli boarding house had 35 boys on the roll. A special post of a deputy educational inspector for schools in raniparaj areas was sanctioned and Mr. K. A. Gamit appointed to it. In order to supply teachers from their own community it has been decided to send 10 boys and 5 girls to the training schools at Baroda. Similarly, 10 students are sent to the Kalabhavan every year for technical education.

795. Separate arrangements have been made for the education of Mahomedans. There were 67 Government and 17 private Urdu schools with 7,157 and 1,540 pupils respectively. Besides, there were 10,721 Mahomedan children studying in Gujarati and other mixed schools. Also there

were 788 Mahomedan pupils studying in secondary schools. Thus the total number of Mahomedan pupils under instruction was 20,206 as against 19,777 in the previous year. This gives a percentage of 11.0 to the total Mahomedan population. There is a special deputy inspector for the inspection of Urdu schools.

796. The education of the waghers of Okhamandal continued to receive special attention. A boarding house was started in 1920 at Dwarka for wagher boys on the same lines as the boarding houses maintained for the raniparaj classes of the Navsari district. The inmates are fed free and attend ordinary primary and secondary schools. They are besides given manual training. The number of boarders during the year was 75 as against the same number in the previous year. One wagher student from this institution is studying at the Baroda College.

797. To give facilities for education to the thakardas of Mehsana district a boarding house was opened in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb at Patan. 50 thakarda boys are accommodated in this institution which gives manual training in addition to instruction in the three R's.

798. The total fine recovered during the year under the Compulsory Education Act from defaulting parents amounted to Rs. 36,423. 65 per cent of the fines are set apart for the construction of school buildings and the remaining 35 per cent for helping poor and deserving students by way of scholarships and school requisites.

799. The total expenditure on all primary schools amounted to Rs. 21.70 lakhs as against Rs. 21.15 lakhs in the preceding year.

TRAINING SCHOOLS

A. *Training School for Men*

800. Mr. H. R. Shah continued as Principal, Training School for Men, during the year. He was assisted by a Vice-Principal and a staff of graduates and experienced senior trained teachers.

33 A. R.

801. The number of students in the school was 376 as against 380 in the previous year. The following table shows the number of scholars according to classes:--

Class	Year 1936-37	Year 1935-36
A. Senior class :-		
1 Teachers selected according to merits	7	15
2 Teachers deputed from schools according to length of service	28	20
3 Matriculates :-		
Teachers	35	67
Candidates	35	3
B. Junior class :-	140	140
C. Preparatory class :-	131	135
Total	376	380

802. The number of scholars living in the hostels attached to the training school was 224 as against 245 in the previous year.

Hostel accommodation.

803. The total expenditure on the Training School for Men was Rs. 70,793 as against Rs. 77,962 in the previous year.

Expenditure.

B. Training School for Women

804. Miss Leela Bhat continued as Principal, Training School for Women. She was assisted by a Vice-Principal, and a trained and experienced staff of graduates and senior trained teachers (both men and women).

Personnel.

805. The number of women teachers under training was 182 as against 150 in the preceding year. Scholars by classes. The following table shows the number of scholars in each class:—

Class	1936-37	1935-36
Junior class :—		
2nd year	48	45
1st year	58	54
Preparatory class :—	76	51
Total ...	182	150

806. The number of scholars living in the hostel attached to the school was 99 as against 78 in the previous year. Hostel accommodation.

807. The total expenditure on the training school for women amounted to Rs. 22,479 as against Rs. 23,840 in the previous year. Expenditure. In addition to this Rs. 15,481 were spent on scholarships.

808. Gymnasium teachers are attached to important primary and secondary schools and institutions for imparting physical instruction. Physical education. The number of such schools was 76 during the year. In other schools and institutions physical education continued to be imparted by the class teachers who have received such training in the training schools. Rs. 5,500 were sanctioned as grants to private akhadas. The number of akhadas receiving such grants was 121. The State has an inspector to inspect the work of gymnasium teachers and private akhadas.

809. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb was pleased to order that physical education must be made compulsory in all the educational institutions. In pursuance of this order a beginning was made by making such education compulsory in all the Baroda city schools in the first instance. Mr. B.K. Naik, a foreign trained physical culturist, and Mrs. Krishnabai Khiste were appointed as physical instructors for Compulsory physical education.

Baroda city boys' and girls' schools. They prepared regular curricula for primary and secondary schools. In order to introduce this revised course successfully in the schools, batches of male and female teachers of primary and secondary schools were specially trained.

810. The Central school of Indian Music at Baroda along with the district music schools and Musical education. classes continued to be in charge of Mr. H. R. Doctor. He is assisted by the court singers and other trained vocal and instrumental music teachers. The number of pupils on the roll in the music school at Baroda was 251 as against 164 in the previous year. The music schools at Dabhoi, Mehsana, Navsari and Amreli had 85, 19, 121 and 39 pupils respectively. There are also music classes attached to different primary and secondary schools. The number of pupils attending such classes was 2945 during the year. Scholarships of an aggregate value of Rs. 83 a month were distributed among students. The total amount spent on music schools was Rs. 11,108 as against Rs. 11,552 in the preceding year.

LIBRARIES

811. The post of the Curator of State Libraries was held by Mr. T. D. Waknis during the year. Personnel. He was assisted by an Assistant Curator and a staff of librarians.

812. The department is organised into two sections for administrative convenience:--
Sections of the department.

- (i) The Central Library for the City of Baroda, and
- (ii) The Country Library branch including the travelling libraries for the rest of the State.

813. The Central library is both a lending and reference library. It has a news-paper reading room, a women's library, and a children's play room. The offices of the Curator and the Assistant Curator are located in the same building.

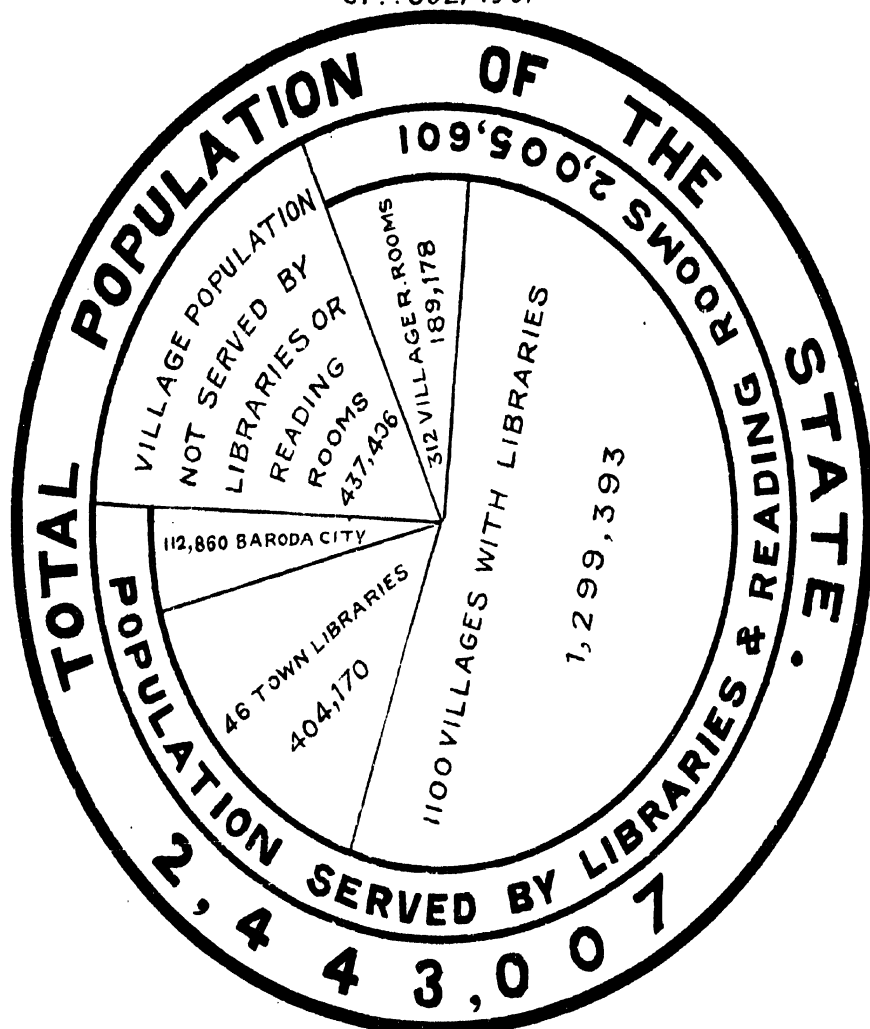
814. The Central library had a stock of 1,17,827 books at the beginning of the year and 1,23,438 at the end of the year. The number of accessions being 6,923 and that of books discarded 1312.

LIBRARY DEPARTMENT.

DIAGRAM SHOWING POPULATION OF THE STATE SERVED BY

LIBRARIES & READING ROOMS

31ST JULY 1937



TOTAL POPULATION SERVED	82.09%
TOTAL POPULATION NOT SERVED	17.91%
TOWN POPULATION SERVED	100.00%
VILLAGE POPULATION SERVED	77.29%
VILLAGE POPULATION NOT SERVED	22.71%

815. The total number of books circulated during the year was 1,28,272. The number of readers was 6,834 as against 6,277 in the previous year. The following table gives the figures of circulation for the last 3 years:—

Language	1936-37	1935-36	1934-35
English	27,916	24,832	27,915
Gujerati	57,923	57,617	57,995
Marathi	39,056	33,603	33,010
Hindi and others... ..	3,367	3,184	3,471
Total	1,28,272	1,19,236	1,22,391
Number of working days	272	250	272
Average per day	471.7	476.5	449.5

816. A portion of the Central library building has been set apart for the Mahila library. The number of books circulated by this section was 17,629 as against 16,724 in the previous year. The number of lady readers was 1,123 as against 1,118 in the previous year.

817. The Children's library and play room was visited by 42,777 children as against 38,301 in the preceding year. The number of working days was 273 and the average daily attendance was 156.6. The number of children who took books at home and the books read by them was 334 and 9,304 as against 266 and 6,158 respectively.

818. The staff for stock taking consisting of a (i) head verifier (ii) verifier and (iii) typist was continued for a further period of one year from 1st August 1936.

819. The newspaper reading room was open throughout the year. 267 periodicals were subscribed for and 59 were received as gifts. A periodical club was started from March 1937 and persons paying Re. 1 were admitted to the membership and allowed the use of old periodicals at home.

820. About twenty readers used the reference department every day. There were a number of Reference library. enquiries from other departments of the State, notably the Khangī department and the Huzur Political office.

821. Libraries receiving Government grants are grouped in three classes determined by the amount Aid to libraries. of maximum grants. District libraries receive Rs. 700, town libraries Rs. 300 and village libraries Rs. 100, provided an equal amount is contributed by the Prant Panchayat and local inhabitants. The following table shows the number of such libraries in the State :—

Year	District and town libraries	Village libraries	Mahila and children's libraries	Reading rooms	Total
1936-37 ...	46	1,100	27	312	1,485
1935-36 ...	46	1,070	24	342	1,482
1934-35 ...	46	1,017	16	216	1,295

822. The system of village libraries is a necessary adjunct to the system of compulsory education in the State. The Government have passed Government orders about village libraries. ed orders from time to time to establish new libraries every year until every village having a school is provided with a library. The village libraries are effective in preventing lapse into illiteracy among those who have received primary education under the Compulsory Act. 30 new village libraries were established during the year.

823. All the 46 district and town libraries, 11 Mahila libraries, 5 children's libraries and 100 Library buildings. village libraries had their own buildings. The total number of libraries having buildings was 162 as against 160 in the previous year.

824. The inspection of district libraries is made by the Assistant Curator, Inspectors of the Inspection of libraries. of Education department and honorary workers of the library association. They inspected 160, 653 and 420 libraries and reading rooms respectively.

825. Government sanctioned an annual grant of Rs. 1,000

to the State Library Association in appreciation of the valuable work it is doing in furtherance of the library movement. The association not only helps in inspecting libraries, organising training classes for librarians, holding library conference, but also provides an agency for the extension work of the department. To create a taste for good reading and to foster it, books have been selected for special reading. Examinations are held in choice reading and prizes are distributed to the best students. The association has also arranged a correspondence course of library training. Training classes were held at Waghodia and Patan for imparting instruction in library technique to 78 village and town librarians.

826. The travelling section circulated 22,668 books among

10,097 readers by sending out 511 boxes to 223 centres including Baroda city as against 24,197 books among 10,057 readers through 558 boxes to 237 centres in the previous year. The total number of books in this section at the end of the year was 25,063 as against 24,444 in the preceding year. 10,288 stereographs were circulated through 48 centres against 2,924 stereographs through 29 centres.

827. The following table gives the statistics of the working of the libraries in the mofussil :—

Libraries
mofussil.

Year	District and town libraries including Mahila and child- ren's libraries	Village libraries	Stock	Circu- lation	Readers
1936-37 ...	73	1,100	8,54,878	6,83,639	1,41,608
1935-36 ...	70	1,070	8,32,595	6,67,948	1,46,390
1934-35 ...	59	1,017	7,68,505	6,31,114	1,34,556

SHREE RAJKIYA SANSKRIT MAHAVIDYALAYA

828. To train purohits, puraniks, shastris and pandits to suit modern requirements and to revive Sanskrit learning, Shree Rajkiya Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya was started in the year 1915 and an annual amount of Rs. 25,000 was sanctioned for its maintenance. During the year there were 21 classes with 154 pupils as against 21 classes with 144 pupils in the previous year. Out of 124 students that appeared at the last annual examination 92 i. e. 74.0 per cent came out successful. In addition to free tuition, deserving students are given scholarships.

829. In order to encourage Sanskrit learning, the Government have earmarked a sum of Rs. 5,000 every year to be distributed as dakshina to candidates passing examinations in different shastras. Candidates getting 75 per cent of the marks are entitled to the degree of 'Ratna'. These examinations are called Shravanmas Dakshina examinations. Pandits from distant places come here to appear at these examinations. During the year under report the examination was held from 14-7-1936 to 21-7-1936 and Rs. 3,411 were distributed to 112 pandits.

AYURVEDIC MAHAVIDYALAYA

830. The Ujamsi Pitambar Ayurvedic Mahavidyalaya at Patan was started in 1922 and is being conducted on the grant-in-aid principle. It has a course of four years and imparts instruction, both theoretical and practical, in the Ayurvedic system of medicine. The students are also given a general knowledge of botany, anatomy, physiology, surgery, midwifery, etc., by qualified medical practitioners. Diplomas are awarded to students passing the final examinations. A free dispensary is maintained by the institution and arrangements are made to keep in-door patients for clinical training to students in medicine and nursing. 47,994 patients took advantage of the facilities offered by this dispensary. There were 78 students under instruction as against 75 in the preceding year. The institution has a boarding house attached to it, with accommodation for 32 students. It has also a good library and anatomical models intended for purposes of demonstration. During the year under report diplomas were granted to 15 students who passed the final examination in the month of April.

ORIENTAL INSTITUTE

831. Dr. B. Bhattacharya continued as Director of the
 Personnel. Oriental Institute. He was assisted by a
 staff of two superintendents, two pandits
 and one translation assistant.

832. The total number of manuscripts at the end of
 Manuscripts. year was 13,901 as against 13,789 in the
 previous year. The collection was enrich-
 ed during the year by the gift of more than 100 MSS belong-
 ing to Mr. V. R. Akolkar, formerly Chief Engineer, Baroda
 State. Four manuscripts were borrowed for editorial work
 from outside libraries and 24 lent to foreign institutions on
 indemnity bonds.

833. In the printed section, 443 books were added—301 by
 Printed section. purchase, 64 by exchange, 78 by trans-
 fer or gift. The total number of books at
 the end of the year was 10,525 as against 10,082 in the previ-
 ous year, and the number of books discarded was 566. There
 was thus a net total of 9,959 books. During the year 3,432
 books were in circulation, as compared with 4,106 in the pre-
 vious year. The number of registered readers was 451 as
 against 437 in the previous year.

834. At the end of the year, there were 78 books in the
 Gaekwad's Oriental list of books published in the Gaekwad's
 Series. Oriental Series, 14 were in the press and
 21 were under preparation. The important
 publications in the year were Nos. 76 Descriptive Catalogue
 of MSS in the Jain Bhandars at Patan Vol. I (Palm-leaf MSS),
 No. 75 Nayakaratra of Ramanujacaryya, a rare work of the
 Prabhakara school of Purvamimansa and No. 78 Ganitatilaka
 a sanskrit work on arithmetic. They are of the same high
 standard of scholarship as their predecessors in the series and
 have been welcomed as valuable contributions to Indology.

835. Post-graduate teaching was continued during the
 Post-graduate year; five scholars were admitted, two
 work. for the degree of Ph. D. and three for
 M. A.

836. Under orders of Government one of the two research
 Research scholar. scholars appointed last year was sent for
 further studies in Linguistics to Paris.

837. The work of preparing and publishing volumes in the two series, Sri Sayaji Sahitya Mala and Sri Sayaji Balajnana Mala was continued by the translation bureau, the expenditure being met from the interest of Rs. 2,00,000 (two lakhs) endowed by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb for the encouragement of vernacular literature.

838. The Bureau published 17 volumes, 8 in the Sahitya and 9 in the Balajnana Mala. At the end of the year there were 251 books in the Sahitya Mala and 151 in the Balajnana Mala in the list of books published, as against 243 and 142 respectively last year. At the end of the year 30 volumes were in the press and 65 were in preparation. Among noteworthy publications mention may be made of the adaptation in Marathi of the Story of Religion by Dr. B. C. Lele and an exposition of the Bijak of Kabir by Mr. P. P. Baxi.

839. Encouragement was given to authors of new books. 104 applications were received of which 11 books in Marathi, 5 in Gujarati, 1 in Hindi and 1 in English were given financial assistance. The number of books sanctioned for prizes and libraries was 49. 23 applications were rejected and 14 cases remained pending. The total expenditure on this head amounted to Rs. 2,194-6-0.

840. The total expenditure of the Oriental Institute including the establishment of the translation bureau amounted to Rs. 35,748 as against Rs. 37,241 in the last year. Receipts under the sale of books in the Gaekwad's Oriental Series come to Rs. 1,779 as against Rs. 2,484 in the previous year.

MUSEUM AND PICTURE GALLERY

841. The Picture Gallery and the Museum remained in charge of Dr. E. Cohn-Wiener, the Art Director.

842. The condition of the pictures was regularly inspected and cleaning as well as preservation work was ordered. The work done by the Art Director.

843. The most important acquisitions were those of Indian miniatures illustrating religious books. Acquisitions for Museum and Picture Gallery. e.g. 22 miniatures of a palm-leaf manuscript of Prajnaparamita dated 1005, which give a comparatively complete set of Buddhist deities and 71 Jain miniatures. The latter cover the time from 1249 up to 16th century. The Museum has now a collection showing the entire development of Jain painting. To complete the collection of galvanoplastic reproductions, five galvanoplastic copies of Mycenaean goldsmith work were acquired. To the collection of bronze images of Indian deities 8 were added. Platser casts of the best specimens of Greek and Roman art were ordered out and most of these were received in the year.

844. During the year special exhibitions were held, one of Assyrian plaster casts supported Exhibitions. by photographs and the other of the Indian sculptures and of Indian bronze images.

845. The condition of pictures in the palaces was duly inspected. Three pictures were restored Pictures in palaces. by Mr. Tavkar. The cataloguing of the pictures in the palaces continued.

846. At the express desire of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb the Director delivered two lectures on the subjects of 'Research Travels in Western Turkistan' and "Travels in Egypt." Special and public lectures.

847. Dr. Harmann Goetz delivered a lecture on "The conception of the East in classical European Art", in the presence of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb. The Director also delivered lectures on "Ancient monuments of Indian Art," to the students of the local High Schools and the S. T. T. College. The Director also paid frequent visits to the Art School in the Kalabhavan and delivered to students a course of lectures on the subject of "History of Indian Art". Lecture of Dr. Harmann Goetz.

848. The report on the first research travel of the Art Director was published during the year. Director's tour. The Director undertook another travel to Northern India in pursuance of Government orders from February to April 1937. He visited important places like Jaipur, Delhi, Lahore, Lucknow, Calcutta, Puri, Bhuvaneshwara, Konarak, Agra, Fatehpur Shikri, Gwalior, etc.

849. The number of visitors during the year under report was 2,37,059.

Visitors to Museum
and Picture Gallery.

850. The total expenditure on the Museum and Picture Gallery during the year under report amounted to Rs. 43,921 as against Rs. 64,676-0-0 in the preceding year.

THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

851. The department of Archæology continued to be in charge of Dr. Hiranand Shastri. He was assisted by a staff consisting of one scholar under training, a sub-engineer, one photographer and draftsman and clerks.

852. The Director spent most of his time of tour at Amreli and Patan in conducting excavations and the rest in the inspection of ancient monuments. A few of the monuments in Jamnagar and Porbandar States were also inspected by him and photographed to investigate a possible connection with the Dwarkadhish temple at Dwarka and the Rama temple at Baradia and to obtain further evidence regarding the identity of the Dvaravati of the Mahabharata.

853. During the year repairs of the Hira gate and its adjuncts at Dabhoi and of the Junagadh temple at Vasai near Dwarka were executed. The repair work was done by the Public Works department in accordance with the Director's instructions.

The "Junagadh" temple at Vasai in the Okhamandal district was a Jaina shrine. It was turned into a stronghold by the pirates of Okhamandal and was termed "Gadh" or fort. The temple with all its main parts was destroyed and damaged in old times. The compound was full of debris and no trace of the garbha-griha was visible when it was first inspected by the Director.

The restoration of the temple was almost completed in the year. The conservation of two deserted shrines at

Baradia, four miles to the east of Dwarka, named after Rama and Lakshmana has been commenced.

854. During the year under report excavations were conducted at Gohilwad *timbo* near Amreli. More than 2,000 silver coins which appear to be of the Gupta Emperor Kumaragupta I, who ascended the throne about 413 A. D., were discovered.

The Director took up the exploration of a part of the ancient site of old Patan. A special grant of Rs. 2,000 was sanctioned for this. The excavation has yielded results of historical value and is in progress.

855. 40 new inscriptions were copied this year. In date they range between the Samvat years 802 (=745 A. D.) and 1929 (=1852 A. D.). The earliest inscription is dated Friday, the second day of the bright half of Chaitra in the year 802 of the Vikrama era. There is another inscription of the same date at Patan. The next in the date is the trilingual inscription noticed at Petlad in the tomb of Arjan Shah. It belongs to the reign of the slave king Sultan Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlak Shah who founded the Tughlak dynasty in India. Another inscription is the one fixed in a niche of the Paramani Vav at Petlad. The last inscription copied in the year is the neatly engraved lithic record at Karnali. The detailed notice of these epigraphs will be published by the Director in the annual report and the Epigraphical Memoir of the Archæological series in due course.

856. In addition to Gupta coins found at Amreli 330 coins found from different localities were studied during the year. The earliest of these is a silver coin from Kamrej ascribed to the 3rd century B. C. Another is a lead coin of Swami Rudrasena III excavated at Amreli. It is dated 283 Saka year (=361 A. D.). Other pieces are the Ujjain or Avanti coins and the silver coated Gadhaiyas which were secured from Kamrej. Of 150 Kshatrapa coins secured at Amreli one piece of Rudrasena I (cir. 2nd century A. D.) deserves special notice.

857. The work of preparing the list of ancient monuments in the Mehsana district was continued. In all 32 villages were visited and 160 monuments listed in the Visnagar and the Mehsana talukas.

858. The second number of the newly started Archaeological series entitled the Asokan Rock at Publications. Girnar and the annual report for 1934-35 were published during the year.

859. The total expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 21,221 including the special grant of Expenditure. Rs. 3,500 sanctioned for excavations at Patan as against Rs. 14,866 of the last year.

BOYS SCOUT ORGANISATION

860. The Scout movement in the State has been in existence for the last 18 years and has amply Personnel. proved its utility as an adjunct of the Education department. The Organisation continued to be in charge of Mr. B. S. Dave, as Scout Commissioner. He was assisted by the staff at the Central headquarters and five district organisers.

861. The re-organisation scheme of the Scout department sanctioning appointments of full time District organisers. organisers having been sanctioned by Government the department made appointments of district organisers in the three districts of Mehsana, Amreli, Navsari and in the Baroda city proper.

862. Besides the central headquarters at the Capital each district has its own headquarters. Headquarters. The Navsari headquarters is located in a building of its own. At Patan a new headquarters was built with a donation of Rs. 10,000 given by Mr. C. J. Shah during the year.

863. The establishment of headquarters and the appointment of an organiser for each district in Progress. the Raj and extensive training camps coupled with intensive propaganda have brought about encouraging results. Steady progress is achieved through extension and consolidation. During the year under report the number of scout troops and cub packs as registered at the central headquarters has risen to 90 and 350 respectively as against 90 and 299 in the previous year. The annual returns show the total strength of 13,729 members of all ranks as against 13,010 in the previous year:—

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STRENGTH OF SCOUTS
AND CUBS BY DISTRICTS

Year	Capital	Baroda district	Navsari district	Mehsana district	Amreli district	Total
1936-37 ...	1,886	3,449	2,366	4,095	1,933	13,729
1935-36 ...	1,805	2,861	2,499	3,639	2,206	13,010

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF SCOUT
TROOPS AND CUB PACKS IN THE RAJ

Year	Troops	Scouts	Packs	Cubs	Total No. of institutions	Total No. of scouts and cubs
1936-37 ...	90	4,133	350	9,596	440	13,729
1935-36 ...	90	4,672	299	8,338	389	13,010

864. In order to impart specialised training in scout-craft and encourage games and outdoor recreation, five training camps were held at the central and district headquarters. Training camps, rallies and excursions. A training camp was conducted at the summer school of rural reconstruction at the Kosamba Centre and a large number of teachers, social workers and Government officials and some girl guides were trained in practical scouting for rural uplift. The annual tour for the scouts of the Raj was organised to Dwarka, Port Okha, and Beyt. Two district rallies and competitions for Navsari and Mehsana districts were held. The handicraft camps held at Navsari for patrol leaders and senior scouts were useful. In addition to these a number of hikes excursions and annual camps were held by the district troops.

865. The following important features are noted from the central log book:—
Important events.

- (1) His Highness the Maharaja Sahab with Shrimant Yuvraj Sahab was graciously pleased to visit the Patan Scout headquarters and review the scouts of Mehsana district at their rally.

- (2) Shrimant Yuvraj Saheb presided over the public meeting held to celebrate the annual 'Scout Day' in Baroda.
- (3) A troop of scouts and officers under the Scout Commissioner was deputed to Hyderabad Deccan to participate in H.E.H. the Nizam's Silver Jubilee Rally.
- (4) A deputation of scout officers was sent to the All India Scout Mela at Lucknow.
- (5) The Scout Commissioner was deputed to Bombay to attend the Provincial Rally in honour of Lord Baden Powell, the Chief Scout.

866. The scouts have a good record of useful public service on important occasions at various Social service. State and public activities and of social service in emergencies and also in rural uplift.

867. The total expenditure on the Baroda Boy Scout Organisation during the year under Expenditure. report amounted to Rs. 14,064 as against Rs. 21,797 in the previous year.

CHAPTER XIII.

HEALTH

A. Medical

I. PERTAINING TO THE STATE

868. Dr. R. B. Chandrachud worked as Chief Medical and Health Officer, from the beginning of the year till 19th March 1937. From 20th March 1937 till the end of the year, he was away on special duty. During his absence, Dr. Pranalal M. Nanavati acted for him.

869. The number of institutions open at the end of 1936-37 was 103 as against 101 in the previous year.

870. The following table shows the number of in-door and out-door patients admitted in the hospitals and dispensaries in the State during the last two years:—

Year	In-door	Out-door	Total	Daily average of patients	
				In-door	Out-door
1936-37...	12,204	9,31,193	9,43,397	532	12,065
1935-36...	12,183	9,33,304	9,45,487	514	12,020

871. The surgical operations, major and minor, performed in the State during the last two years were as follows:—

Year	Surgical operations	Surgical operations at the State General Hospital
1936-37 ...	79,447	23,312
1935-36 ...	70,198	20,505

872. The following table shows the most common diseases for which patients sought medical relief and treatment at the hospitals and dispensaries during the last two years:—

Name of diseases	1936-37	1935-36
Malarial fever	1,30,722	1,52,119
Diseases of skin	1,60,504	74,995
„ „ eye... ..	85,732	88,330
„ „ ear... ..	48,413	50,710
„ „ nose	7,258	7,205
„ „ throat and other respiratory organs	77,800	67,447
Local injuries	31,004	36,316
Diseases of nervous system...	18,100	18,589
Diarrhoea	21,209	20,421
Diseases of intestinal worms ...	9,750	10,420
Dyspepsia	38,178	38,884
Rheumatic affections	16,019	17,969
Dysentery	13,821	14,252
Venereal diseases	7,095	6,946
Tubercular diseases	3,104	2,763

873. The total number of beds available in the hospitals and dispensaries was 757, the number of beds available in the Raj. beds utilised being 533.

II. THE STATE GENERAL HOSPITAL, BARODA

874. The State General Hospital has the following specialised departments attached to it:—
State General Hospital and its adjuncts.

- (i) Bacteriology.
- (ii) Radiology.

- (iii) Dentistry.
- (iv) Eye diseases, and
- (v) Midwifery.

875. The following table shows the number of in-door and out-door patients admitted in the State General Hospital, with an average daily attendance, during the last two years:—

Year	In-door	Out-door	Total	Daily average	
				In-door	Out-door
1936-37	6,133	69,384	75,517	236	798
1935-36	6,019	72,253	78,272	237	930

876. The following table shows the number of surgical operations, major and minor, performed at the State General Hospital during the last two years:—

Year	Surgical operations (major and minor)
1936-37	22,312
1935-36	20,505

877. The following table shows the number of patients, both in-door and out-door, admitted at the X-Ray department of the State General Hospital and the income received during the last two years:—

Year	Out-door	In-door	Total	Total income Rs.
1936-37	5,110	2,954	8,064	3,038
1935-36	4,224	2,310	6,534	3,271

878. Specimens of pathological interest were examined in the laboratory. The following table shows the details of work done and income received during the last two years :—

Year	Specimens examined	Number of injections	Income from examination of private specimens Rs.
1936-37	8,503	12,480	2,522
1935-36	9,682	7,508	2,758

879. The following table shows the number of patients who took anti-rabic treatment during the last two years at the State General Hospital:—

Year	Number of patients under anti-rabic treatment	Number of injections
1936-37	672	9,136
1935-36	356	4,750

880. The following table shows the total number of patients, and of operations performed in the dental section and the income received from paying patients during the last two years:—

Year	Number of		Income from paying patients Rs.
	dental patients	dental operations	
1936-37	5,347	3,529	962
1935-36	4,727	2,835	1,245

881. The following table gives the total number of major eye operations done in the eye section during the last two years:—

Year	Cataract	Iridectomies	Needlings	Removal of sacral sacs	Major operations
1936-37	381	151	14	9	136
1935-36	347	131	...	13	108

882. The following table shows the expenditure and receipts of the State General Hospital during the last two years:—

Year	Expenditure Rs.	Income Rs.
1936-37	2,34,713-11- 9	15,249- 9- 9
1935-36	2,11,758-12- 7	20,141- 4- 6

III. SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS

(a) *The Mental Hospital*

883. The following table shows the number of inmates admitted at the Mental Hospital during the last two years :—

Year	Number of inmates	Discharged				Remained under treatment at the end of the year
		Cured	On request	Other-wise	Died	
1936-37	84	8	7	...	9	60
1935-36	75	7	5	...	3	60

(b) *The Leper Asylum*

884. The following table shows the number of lepers admitted at the asylum during the last two years :—

Year	Total treated	Discharged	Absented	Cured	Died	Remained under treatment at the end of the year	Out patients treated
1936-37	154	2	76	...	13	63	3,864
1935-36	127	...	57	...	8	62	3,664

(c) *The Chemical Laboratory*

885. The following table shows the medico-legal cases involving the analysis of articles of different kinds investigated during the last two years :—

Year	Articles	Medico-legal cases	Miscellaneous	Cases of suspected human poisoning	Poison actually detected	Water analysis	Total
1936-37	527	144	172	80	18	98	1,039
1935-36	469	120	70	63	26	116	864

IV. MEDICAL RELIEF FOR WOMEN

(a) *In Baroda city*

886. The cases admitted for delivery at the Sheth Himatlal Shivlal and Sheth Pestonji Framji Contractor Maternity Wards at the State General Hospital and Sheth Shantilal Gordhandas Maternity Ward at the Jamnabai dispensary

Number of cases admitted.

during the year were 1,839 and 920 respectively as against 1,833 and 949 in the preceding year. The number of deaths were 14 and 6 respectively, as against 14 and 9 in the preceding year. Thus the percentage of death was .08 and .07 respectively during the year as against .08 and .1 in the preceding year.

(b) *In the districts*

887. The cases admitted for delivery in the six maternity homes in the districts were 1,198 during the year as against 1,029 in the preceding year.

Number of cases admitted.

888. There were 31 district midwives working during the year against 30 last year. They treated 572 labour cases during the year.

District midwives and their work.

V. AYURVEDIC DISPENSARIES

889. There were 4 Ayurvedic dispensaries working during the year in the State, namely at Vadu, Karvan, Unjha and Ladol. 27,945 patients were admitted at these dispensaries as against 26,246 last year.

Patients admitted in Ayurvedic dispensaries.

VI. ALLIED INSTITUTIONS

(a) *Indian Red Cross Society, Baroda branch*

890. 50 junior Red Cross groups have been organised at the high and anglo-vernacular schools of the State. 2,821 boys and 267 girls were enrolled in the groups during the year against 2,359 and 36 respectively in the preceding year.

Junior Red Cross groups.

(b) *Ambulance, nursing, home hygiene and sanitation*

891. A series of lectures in ambulance, nursing, home hygiene and sanitation were delivered by different medical officers and sub-assistant surgeons at different places throughout the State.

Lectures.

VII. GENERAL

892. The following table gives details of donations received for medical relief :—

Donations.

Serial No.	Donor	Donation	Object
1	Mr. Lallubhai Nathabhai Patel of Ranoli	Building for dispensary	To open a fourth class dispensary
2	Baroda district Local Board	Rs. 4,650 once and Rs. 729 a year	To run the Amroli dispensary
3	Sankheda B class municipality, Baroda district Local Board and the people of Sankheda	Rs. 13,000	To open a maternity ward with three beds attached to Sankheda dispensary
4	Mr. Fakirbhai Valabhbbhai Patel of Dharmaaj	Rs. 20,000	To open a maternity ward with three beds attached to the Dharmaaj dispensary

893. The following are some of the important activities of the year :—

Important activities.

(i) The Dais Act was made applicable to Petlad, Patan, Visnagar, Mehsana and Amreli towns.

Dais Act.

(ii) 21 practitioners were registered under the State Medical Act. The total number of practitioners registered comes now to 401.

Registration of practitioners.

(iii) Grant-in-aid dispensaries were started in 210 villages as shown below :—

Grant-in-aid dispensaries.

Name of the district	Number of villages where the grant-in-aid dispensaries were opened		
	1st class	2nd class	3rd class
Baroda	24	29	64
Mehsana	20	10	36
Navsari	20	...	...
Amreli	1	1	5
Total	65	40	105

(iv) The scales of fees for

Fees.

- (a) dental treatment at the State General Hospital,
 - (b) patients of different classes at the Mental Hospital, and
 - (c) massage treatment
- were modified during the year.

894. The following table shows the total expenditure and receipts of the department during the last two years :—

Year	Expenditure Rs.	Receipts Rs.
1936-37	7,54,184-0-0	1,18,607- 0-0
1935-36	7,07,614-9-6	1,83,174-11-9

B. Sanitation

895. Dr. N. V. Pandit was Sanitary Commissioner throughout the year. Dr. C. M. Dighe worked as Assistant Sanitary Commissioner and was in charge of the Amreli and Mehsana districts.

896. The Sanitary Commissioner toured for 120 days during the year as against 121 days in the preceding year. He visited 22 towns and 38 villages during the year as against 26 towns and 35 villages last year.

The Assistant Sanitary Commissioner toured for 135 days and visited 94 places during the year as against 48 days and 28 places in the preceding year.

897. The Sanitary Commissioner while on tour informally met the members of 11 municipalities and discussed with them questions regarding town extensions, registration of births and deaths, conservancy arrangements, etc.

CONSERVANCY

898. The municipalities have qualified sanitary inspectors in their service; the technical aspects of the work of these officers are inspected by the Sanitary Commissioner.

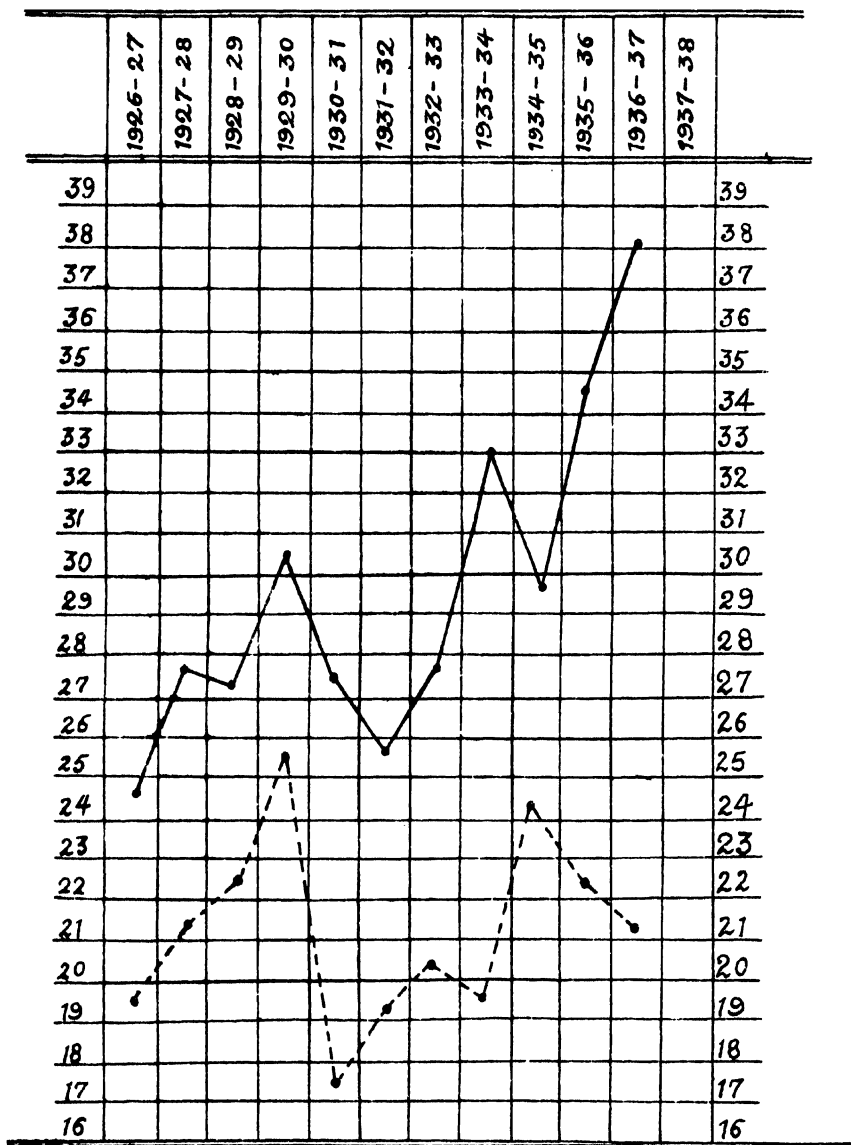
Conservancy arrangements in municipal towns.

899. The Sanitary Commissioner completed sanitary surveys of Billimora, Petlad, Kathor, Variav and Patan during the year. The Assistant Sanitary Commissioner made sanitary surveys of Dhari, Kadi, Unza, Dehgam, Dwarka and Vadnagar towns.

900. Village panchayats looked after conservancy arrangements in rural areas. Sanitary inspectors of the districts supervised this work in 572 villages during the year. Talatis and tajviydars also inspected sanitary arrangements in villages.

Conservancy in rural areas.

— BARODA STATE —
— BIRTH & DEATH RATES PER 1000 —
— FROM 1926-27 TO 1936-37 —



PREPARED BY:- R.T.OKE
26-9-37

BIRTH—

— — — — — DEATH —

M. P. D. T. M. &.
— SANITARY COMMISSIONER, —

BARODA STATE —

VITAL STATISTICS

901. The following table compares the number of births and deaths in the State during the year with those of the last two years :—

Year	Number of births	Number of deaths	Ratio per mille of population	
			Births	Deaths
1936-37	93,057	52,415	38·1	21·4
1935-36	85,010	55,220	34·8	22·6
1934-35	71,326	58,150	29·2	23·8

902. These figures show that there was an increase of 8,047 births and a decrease of 2,805 deaths during the year as compared with the previous year.

903. Of the total number of births, 48,932 were of males and 44,125 of females, i. e., for every 100 females there were 110·8 males registered. Similarly, of the total number of deaths, 27,825 were of males and 24,950 of females, that is, for every 100 deaths of females there were 113·8 deaths of males.

904. There were 305 still-births during the year of which 190 were males and 115 females as against 367 in the preceding year of which 207 were males and 160 females.

INFANT MORTALITY

905. There were 13,179 deaths of infants under one year, giving a ratio of 155·02 per 1,000 registered births during the year as against 12,723 deaths or a ratio of 179·3 in the preceding year. The ratio of males and females was 157·8 and 151·9 as against 180·2 and 176·3 in the preceding year.

906. The details of infant mortality in each district are given below :--
 Infant mortality according to districts.

Name of the district	Deaths of infants under one year	Ratio per 1000 registered births	
		1936-37	1935-36
Baroda city	1,113	210·6	252·6
Baroda district	4,150	173·0	176·3
Mehsana district... ..	4,491	137·0	157·0
Navsari district	1,981	136·9	180·6
Amreli district	1,239	163·9	209·2
Okhamandal mahal	205	197·4	190·2
Total	13,179	203·6	178·3

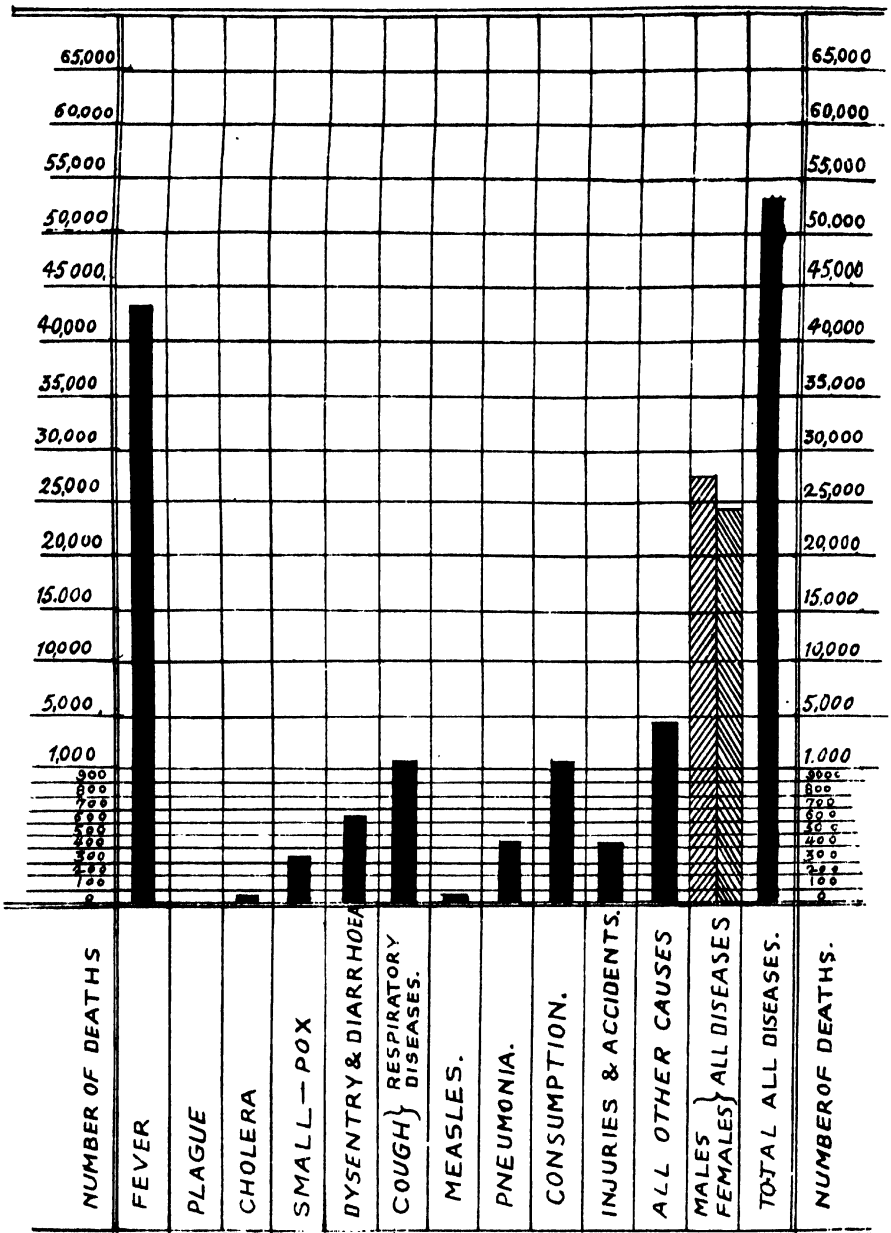
Baroda city recorded the highest and the Navsari district the lowest infantile death rate during the year.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

907. " Shree Maharani Chinnabai Maternity and Child Welfare League " looks after maternity and child welfare work in the Baroda city. It has a fund of nearly Rs. 1,20,000. Its income during the year of report was Rs. 10,616. A lady sub-assistant surgeon, four health visitors and a male sub-assistant surgeon for school medical inspection are employed by the league. The league runs four baby clinic centres in the city. The lady doctor examined 2,372 ante-natal cases. 2,095 children were treated at the centres. 816 mothers were given help in the form of money, clothes, milk and food. The league spent Rs. 3,263 under this head.

The health visitors conducted 280 labour cases. 40 lectures with magic lantern slides and cinema films were given

BARODA STATE IN 1936-37



—PREPARED BY:— R.T.OKE.
9:37

M. S. A. W.
D.P.H. D.T.M. &—
— SANITARY COMMISSIONER
— BARODA STATE—

on subjects relating to maternity and child welfare in the city during the year. The lady doctor paid 367 visits to poor mothers at their homes. The league arranged 9 sanitary rounds in the city during the year.

908. The medical inspector of school children examined 6,212 children. 1,295 children were found suffering from various complaints. He got 538 defective children examined by specialists at the State General Hospital. Arrangements were made to provide milk, medicines and spectacles in necessary cases to poor children.

909. There are three sanitary associations and maternity leagues in the State at Navsari, Amreli and Patan. These associations arranged lectures on the subjects relating to sanitation and hygiene and distributed pamphlets.

910. There were 35 deaths from puerperal fever as against 56 last year.

Deaths due to puerperal fever.

DEATH STATISTICS ANALYSED

911. The following table shows the causes of deaths :--

Causes of deaths.

Causes of deaths	Number of deaths	Ratio per mille of population	
		1936-37	1935-36
Fever	42,779	17.5	18.3
Cholera	13	0.005	0.1
Small-pox	317	0.1	0.3
Measles	63	0.02	0.2
Dysentery and Diarrhoea...	668	0.2	0.2
Cough (respiratory diseases)	1,549	0.6	0.5
Pneumonia	424	0.1	0.1
Consumption	1,130	0.4	0.4
Injuries and accidents ...	492	0.2	0.2
Other causes	4,980	2.04	1.0
Total ...	52,415	21.4	22.6

912. Deaths from fever predominated over those from other diseases, being nearly 80% of the total. As the registering staff is untrained except in the towns, the classification cannot be considered as accurate; under fever are grouped all diseases with symptoms of fever.

VACCINATION

913. The following table compares the number of persons vaccinated primarily and re-vaccinated during the year with that of the last two years:—

Year	Primary vaccination			Re-vaccination		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1936-37	47,728	44,760	92,488	11,324	5,776	17,100
1935-36	45,227	42,697	87,924	10,126	4,837	14,963
1934-35	47,762	42,656	90,418	18,136	9,353	27,489

1,09,588 persons in all were vaccinated during the year as against 1,02,887 in the previous year.

914. The number of successful primary vaccinations was 90,148 and that of re-vaccinations was 8,306 with the percentages of 97.4 and 48.5 respectively. The percentage of successful re-vaccination clearly shows the necessity of compulsory re-vaccination at the age of 8 years.

915. Re-vaccination of a child at the age of 8 years was made compulsory in the Baroda city from the year under report; and 3,402 re-vaccinations were made against 2,289 in the preceding year. There were only 9 deaths from small-pox in the Baroda city during the year as against 20 in the preceding year.

916. The fees credited to the Government for vaccinating children at their houses were Rs. 648 as against Rs. 650 in the previous year.

917. The total expenditure on account of vaccination was Rs.54,541-6-2 during the year as against Rs. 56,206-0-7 in the preceding year. The average cost of each successful case of vaccination was Re. 0-9-8 against Re. 0-10-6 in the previous year.

WORK OF THE MALARIA MEDICAL OFFICER

918. Dr. S. B. Adval, worked as Malaria Medical Officer for the State. He toured for 168 days during the year and supervised the anti-malaria work in the Baroda city, Navsari, Billimora, Gandevi, Vyara, Songadli, and Kathore. He also conducted the malaria survey of Sankheda town during the year.

WORK OF SANITARY INSPECTORS

919. The district sanitary inspectors, during their tours in rural areas for checking vaccination work, supervised the conservancy work of villages, and suggested improvements and also disinfected wells. They also selected sites for chamar kunds, village refuse and disposal of night soil. They also helped to check cholera and small-pox epidemics and distributed quinine. They visited in all 572 villages.

920. The four district inspectors inspected 15,139 children as against 8,010 in the preceding year.

PREVENTION OF DISEASES

921. Anti-malaria measures were taken in 7 towns and 15 villages. The Government contributed Rs. 10,346 as help to six municipalities and one prant panchayat for anti-malaria work.

922. 70 fresh cases of tuberculosis were registered in the Baroda city. Sanitary inspectors visited the patients and instructed their relatives about the care and treatment.

EPIDEMIC DISEASES

923. The State was free from plague during the year. But as a precautionary measure, rat destruction campaigns were continued in Petlad, Bhadran, Sojitra, Dharmaj, Gandevi and Billimora towns which are liable to plague. In all 36,228 rats were destroyed.

924. Cholera broke out in 9 villages of Navsari district.
 Cholera. There were 36 attacks and 13 deaths.
 2,316 inoculations were done and 500
 doses of billi vaccine were distributed.

925. Small-pox infected 66 villages of 22 talukas of the
 State. There were 786 attacks and 217
 Small-pox. deaths. 17,100 persons were re-vaccinated.

926. Sporadic cases of meningitis occurred during the
 year in the Baroda city and two villages
 Meningitis. of Amreli district. There were 13 attacks and 9 deaths during the year.

PROPAGANDA

927. The visual instruction branch gave 121 cinema and
 64 lantern shows in villages of 4 talukas
 Cinema and lantern of the State and in the Baroda city.
 shows.

928. 10 lectures were given to the home hygiene class
 and 9 to the class of municipal and
 Lectures. district local board servants. These
 lectures were given at the time of health exhibitions and at
 refresher classes.

929. Three large and four small health exhibitions were
 held in Baroda, Navsari and Amreli
 Exhibitions. districts. A stall was arranged by the
 department at the health exhibition at Jalalpur in Surat district.

METEOROLOGY

930. There is a second class meteorological station in
 Baroda city. The results of the read-
 Meteorological ings taken at the Baroda College obser-
 observations. vatory during the year showed that 112°
 F. was the maximum temperature recorded in April 1937
 and 34° F. the minimum temperature in January 1937.

931. The barometer average monthly records were high-
 est (30.018) in January 1937 and lowest
 Barometer. (29.502) in July 1937.

932. The daily velocity of wind varied from 12 miles in
 May 1937 to one mile in September,
 Velocity of wind. October and November 1936. The
 average daily velocity was 3.6 miles during the year as against
 28 in the preceding year.

933. The average daily humidity was 70 as against 62 in Humidity. the preceding year.

934. The highest temperature recorded in the State was Temperature. 118° F. in May 1937 at the Dhinoj dispensary and the lowest 32° F. at the Dhari battalion dispensary in January 1937.

935. The highest rainfall recorded in the year was 94 Rainfall. inches and 24 cents at the Gandeve dispensary and the lowest 14 inches and 16 cents at the Dhari dispensary.

APPENDIX I

H. H. THE MAHARAJA SAHEB'S SPEECH TO THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, MAY 14TH

Mr. Prime Minister and Members of the Conference :

It is my privilege to address the Imperial Conference on behalf of India, on this historic occasion when the Conference follows closely upon the Coronation of the Sovereign to whom the great communities here represented all acknowledge allegiance.

The splendid and moving ceremony of two days ago, the vast crowds gathered together in order and freedom at the centre of the British Commonwealth, the presence here to-day of men representing different communities in widely separated parts of the world—all remind us that the Crown remains as it has been for generations. It is still surrounded and sustained by the reverence and affection of millions; it is still the visible symbol of the Empire's unity and the centre of its loyalties.

We are confident that His Present Majesty, with His Gracious Consort by his side, will show himself a worthy heir of the highest traditions of the British Monarchy and as spokesman to-day of the Government, Princes, and peoples of India. I tender to Their Majesties respectful greetings and our assurances of unswerving devotion and attachment.

The internal affairs of India are not before this Conference; but you will not expect that speaking for India today, I should pass them over in silence. For many years I have been closely concerned with public affairs in my own State and outside it: and I have always striven to watch events, and what is more, to interpret them with detachment—to divine those unseen currents of ideas, emotions, aspirations, which ultimately determine the course of history. Nowhere do those currents flow more strongly than in India today. The great cities of India ferment with social and industrial vigour. But much more far reaching is the fact that the traditional life of the peasant, the very foundation of India, is being touched, I will not say shaken by many influences:

it is awakening from a long quiescence. It is not too much to say that the whole of India pulsates with life and this vast energy, which is now being released— to what goal is it to lead her many millions? I answer—politically, towards the attainment of her full stature as an autonomous unit of the British Commonwealth of Nations: socially, towards the attainment of the ideal inseparably bound up with that Commonwealth—freedom perfected by order, order, perfected by freedom.

In that attainment India will have no mean contribution of her own to make to the Commonwealth. No two nations, no two races, interpret and realise those words “Order” and “Freedom” in precisely the same way; but their realisation may be none the less true and rich if they are transmuted by the genius of individual peoples. If India has received and will continue to receive much from the Commonwealth, she has equally much to give.

I should wish to conclude these few remarks by offering to His Majesty's Government our sincere thanks for the abundant and gracious hospitality extended to us.

APPENDIX II

PRINCIPLES TO BE FOLLOWED IN FIXING THE PROGRAMME OF WORK TO BE UNDERTAKEN OUT OF THE DIAMOND JUBILEE TRUST.

Council Order No. 13/12 dated 24th August 1937

In the gracious message which he addressed to the people of the State on the 1st January 1936, His Highness the Maharaja Saheb desired that the income from the Diamond Jubilee Trust should be devoted to improving the conditions of life of the rural population "supplementing the amounts which will be progressively devoted to such purposes in the regular budgets of the State".

2. The main point emphasised by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb is that the Diamond Jubilee Trust should supplement the efforts of the State and of the panchayats in the field of village reconstruction. This policy cannot be realised unless a long-term programme is laid down for regulating the expenditure from the Diamond Jubilee Trust. In the absence of a clear well-defined programme extending over a long period, there will be conflict and overlapping with the activities of panchayats and the State in the field of rural improvement.

3. The Government now desire in consultation with the central committee to define the principles which should be followed in fixing the programme of works to be undertaken out of the Diamond Jubilee Trust over a term of years.

4. The programme is grouped in three heads :—

Programme grouped
in three heads.

- (a) District programmes :—
Works of public utility in individual villages.
- (b) Schemes for backward areas and classes :—

Under this, fall schemes for the benefit of backward areas and communities like the Raniparaj, Thakardas, Rabaris, etc., (Paragraph 10 (3) of the Message).

- (c) Headquarters' schemes which will benefit large areas or sections of the rural population.

(a) *District Programmes*

5. These are works of public utility in individual villages.

Works of public utility.

6. Under this head should come the following classes of works:—

Classes of works.

- (i) Protected drinking water supply :—

The construction of wells for ensuring an adequate supply of wholesome drinking water is the most useful manner of expending the Trust funds. A special programme of wells costing over six lakhs was sanctioned by Government, after a comprehensive survey, four years ago and has now been practically completed. There are still number of villages in which there is need for augmenting the drinking water supply. These villages should now be taken up systematically. Every well should be provided with pulley for drawing water. A small garden, preferably of fruit trees, should be reared round the well to serve as a recreation ground for the village population. To help artesian borings in Harij and Chanasma, special provision will be made under head 2 (please see paragraph 13 below).

- (ii) Water for cattle, etc. :—

Village tanks should be repaired and made useful. Bunds, and where possible portions of the bed, should be planted so that the village may have a small source of income. Troughs should also be constructed.

- (iii) Village communications :—

A feeder road programme, sanctioned by Government in 1929 and supplemented from

time to time, consisting of 152 roads with 469 miles, has been under execution with the help of Government grants during the last five years. Up till now, 257.7 miles have been constructed at an aggregate cost of Rs. 8,39,455 from public revenues. This programme should be completed according to orders. Roads in forest areas are provided out of a special fund constituted from the forest cess and these should be excluded from the present programme. Villages not coming under these programmes should now be taken up. Bridges and culverts should be provided wherever needed and trees—preferably fruit trees—should also be planted.

- (iv) Works for the improvement of health conditions in villages:—

Under these, come the following:—

- (a) Extension of Gamthans. In many villages in the State, the gamthan is over crowded. Schemes of extensions are organised, generally speaking, on a self-supporting basis.

On the other hand, it is recognised that grants should be given to the poorer landholders as well as landless villagers, as these cannot afford to pay for the sites required by them. The Trust Fund may be used for such grants.

- (b) Removal of manure-pits outside villages:— This is essential in the interests of the health of the village and may be assisted by a carefully devised system of grants.

- (c) Anti-malarial measures.

- (v) Schemes for improvement of grazing lands.

7. The underlying idea is that *every* village of the State should have one or more of its most pressing needs met out of this fund. Underlying idea. There should be constructed in each village a work or works meeting a need, or needs felt by the community to be urgent.

8. In selecting works, the following instructions should be observed:—

Instructions to be observed,

- (i) For each village, a work or works most urgently needed should be proposed. Before selecting the work or works, the vahivatdar or a member of the mahal panchayat should proceed to *each* village and convene a meeting of the panchayat and of the residents of the village. The village needs should be discussed freely, and a list made after inspection where desirable. Out of these a work or works should be selected for execution from the Trust fund, which the villagers regard as an urgent need.
- (ii) The grants proposed should be equitable. No village or part of the district should be treated more favourably than others. All areas should be treated equally.
- (iii) In deciding in what order villages should be assisted, the poorest villages and those which have been neglected in the past should be given preference over others. The villages should be classed in ten groups in an order determined as suggested above, each group receiving grants in a year.
- (iv) In most cases, panchayat funds or private grants should supplement amounts allotted from the Trust. The extent of such assistance should be indicated in the list.

9. The following annual allotments are made for each district under this head :—
Allotments.

Baroda	...	...	...	Rs. 60,000
Mehsana	...	...	...	Rs. 60,000
Navsari	...	...	...	Rs. 60,000
Amreli	...	...	...	Rs. 45,000
Okha	...	...	...	Rs. 15,000

Rs. 2,40,000

A programme for 10 years should be prepared for each district on basis of the annual grants shown above.

10. Where the district committee requires special assistance for preparing the programme on the above lines, a staff consisting of a vahivatdar, one clerk and one peon is sanctioned for each district from 15th September 1937 to 15th May 1938.

The vahivatdar will work under the district committee. The programme for the first year should be prepared with the least practicable delay so that it may be approved before the end of November and works may be started in December. When the ten-year programme is sanctioned by Government, it will be published in the Adnyapatrika. The panchayats in the State will then be in a position from year to year to organise their own activities without any uncertainty as to the works to be financed out of the Diamond Jubilee Trust.

11. The works sanctioned should be executed by panchayats through the panchayat engineers. Execution of works. The rules which govern panchayat works will apply equally to all these works: and these should be strictly followed so that there may be no waste or misapplication. It will also be the duty of the vahivatdars, naib subas and the Subas to visit all these works in their tours and to satisfy themselves that they are executed efficiently and economically.

12. The Government also desire that works executed out of Trust funds should be named so as to bring out the fact of their connection with the Diamond Jubilee. A slab should invariably be put up with a suitable inscription.

(b) *Schemes for backward areas and classes*

13. Schemes falling under the second class should be prepared by a committee composed as follows :—

Schemes
second class.

Sar Suba,
Pragati Adhikari,
Commissioner of Agriculture,
Commissioner of Education,
Chief Engineer,
One member of the District Committee for each district.

The annual grant available under this head is Rs. 50,000 a year. Here also a ten-year programme should be prepared.

(c) *Headquarters' schemes*

14. The grant available under this head is Rs. 50,000 a year. Schemes should be submitted by the same committee as above for a ten year period. The Diamond Jubilee Cottage Industries Institute, the object of which is to stimulate

Headquarters'
schemes.

smaller industries and to teach supplementary occupations to agriculturists, constitutes the first charge on this part of the Fund. The amount needed for this Institute should be excluded when proposals are framed.

15. A balance of Rs. 10,000 a year is earmarked for establishments, printing and other charges. Orders to issue Orders on the establishments and for the Central and District committees will be issued separately.

Council Order No. 13/12 dated 2nd September 1937

In continuation of Council Order No. 13/12 dated 24-8-1937 laying down the principles for distribution of Shree Sayajirao III Diamond Jubilee Trust Fund, the Government further direct that the following subsidiary instructions should be borne in mind in framing 10 year programmes for village works and grants for backward classes :—

1. Generally speaking the grants for village works should be of a non-recurring character, care being taken to see that such works are of permanent utility to the village.

Village grants to be non-recurring and for works of permanent nature.

2. Village works belonging to class I should serve the needs of the village as a whole and not for the benefit of the only portions of the population.

Village works to be of general utility.

3. There is no objection to two or three villages joining together to have a common scheme—water supply, communications etc. Where conditions permit, such joint schemes can be usefully suggested.

No objection to 2 or 3 villages joining together for a common scheme.

4. Villages in backward tracts which have a shifting village site should be excluded from the scheme of 10 year programmes. Only villages with permanent settlements should be included.

Villages with shifting village site in backward tracts to be excluded.

5. Okha mahal and Amreli prant are remote areas peopled largely by backward communities like Karadias, Kathis and Vaghers,

Okhamandal and Amreli to be excluded from class II grants, these being reserved for Baroda, Navsari and Mehsana.

and in view of these circumstances, they have been allotted proportionately larger sums from the income of the Trust so that grants for village works will serve the double purpose of benefit-

ing the general population as well as backward interests. Therefore, these two parts of the State should be excluded from the purview of class II grants: these should be reserved exclusively for the backward talukas and communities in Navsari, Mehsana and Baroda.

6. In respect of Okhamandal where out of 42 villages, as many as 29 have a population below

Grants to accumulate for comprehensive schemes in Okhamandal.

500, it may not be possible to have schemes for individual villages, and in such an event grants may be allowed to accumulate for more comprehensive

schemes.

7. It is essential in preparing programmes that every village should be consulted as to its

Information regarding villages to be prepared.

needs. To ensure this, it is directed that information regarding each village visited should be prepared for the district

committees by the vahivatdar or the representative whom he deputed to visit on his behalf.

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